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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1872. NO. 122.

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S. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Political Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family at $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

THE DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

A Bureau of Emigration for Pittsburgh.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 30, 1872.

SENATE.

The Bills for Refitting the Halls.

Mr. Strang, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bills and vouchers for fitting up the halls of the Senate and House. Ordered printed. These bills, certified on oath before the committee, amount to $39,846 80.

Report on Bills.

The bill authorizing the school directors of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, to borrow money, was reported negatively, courts having power in the premises. Mr. Delamater's bill protecting elections of voluntary political organizations in Crawford county, was reported affirmatively and passed finally. The bill conferring additional powers on Pittsburgh was favorably reported.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Anderson, incorporating the Mount Pleasant Gas Company.

By Mr. Graham, providing for the establishment of a Commission in Pittsburgh city to encourage emigration, and to prevent frauds upon emigrants. The Governor to appoint, also, supplement for the People's Insurance Company.

By Mr. Randall, supplement for the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, prohibiting said company to build on the lines of the Reading Railway without written consent.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, called up the Senate public bill authorizing the courts to incorporate all game, market and town hall associations and gas and water companies, which passed.

Mr. Rutan called up the bill changing the name of the Beaver Seminary and Institute to Beaver College and Musical Institute, and granting the college powers as a Methodist institution. Passed.

The House was not in session.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Gray Elected by About 800—McClure Will Contest the Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1872.

Gray's majority will be about eight hundred. The returns are not yet all in. Col. McClure will contest the election on the ground of gross frauds.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 12:17 A. M.

Gray's majority for Senator in the Fourth District is 943.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A Train Smashes Through a Station Platform and Maims a Number of People—Brakeman Killed on the P., C. & St. L. Road—Several Persons Injured on the Philadelphia and Erie Road.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—As the passenger train on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, due here at 8:45 last night, was passing Eagle station, about fifty miles from this city, a most terrible accident occurred at the depot platform, which contained a number of passengers who had been waiting for the train. Just after the locomotive and express car had passed the switch at that point safely it broke, and the remaining cars of the train were swept across the platform, mowing down a number of persons who were upon it. The express car was thrown from the track and caught fire, but was speedily extinguished. Among the casualties were John McDermott, Postmaster at the station, badly bruised; Geo. Bedell, citizen, severely bruised; Joseph Johnson, station agent, leg broken, head and body badly bruised; Mr. Hamptoh, citizen, right foot crushed off at the ankle, and in other places and otherwise badly injured; the last two persons are not expected to recover. Richard Reeves, express messenger, was slightly bruised. The latter was brought to this city this morning. It is fortunate the weather was so inclement, for if it had been otherwise, a larger number would have been standing on the platform.

Cornelius Conners, fireman on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, was instantly killed at Pigeon, Ohio, yesterday, and was standing on the tender at the water tank, when a sudden stoppage of the engine caused a jar, which precipitated Conners under the wheels of the car following, and he was dragged a considerable distance. His head and breast were shockingly mutilated.

Serious Mishap on the Philadelphia and Erie Road.

ERIE, Pa., January 30.—A serious accident occurred to the Erie mail east on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, about three miles east of Lock Haven, at half past ten o'clock last night, caused by a broken rail. The engine and tender passed in safety, but the rest of the train went over an embankment and took fire almost instantly. The baggage car, two passenger cars and sleeping car were burned. The express car became detached and was not burned. Two of the passengers, James Sought, of Williamsport, Pa., and Charles Bateson, of Erie, Pa., became entangled in the wreck and were seriously burned. They were taken to the Herdic House, Williamsport. Several others received slight injuries, but no bones were broken.

Collision on the Union Pacific Road.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyo., January 30.—A collision occurred last evening on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Red Buttes. Four engines were coming down the hill and ran into the rear end of a passenger train, which was standing on the main track waiting for trains ahead to get through the snow drifts. Five or six cars were badly wrecked and some twelve or fifteen passengers more or less bruised; none fatally injured. The only serious injury was to a newsboy named Hardis, on the train, whose feet were so badly crushed as to require amputation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has declared the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill constitutional.

"Boss" Tweed did not take his seat in the New York Senate yesterday, much to the disappointment of many persons.

A fire which broke out in Scranton, Pa., on Monday night, destroyed four frame buildings on Pennsylvania avenue, and damaged the postoffice building to a considerable extent. The mails and all the postoffice property were safely removed. Loss $50,000; insurance $25,000.

The curling match between Chicago and Milwaukee experts, played at Milwaukee yesterday, was won by the Chicago men, who came out four ahead.

John G. Glindel, a leading German citizen of Chicago, died very suddenly yesterday, his fifty-eighth birthday.

The general offices of the Michigan Central Railroad will not be removed from Chicago to Detroit.

Thomas H. Pratt, a witness for the prosecution in the case of Glover, on trial for robbing the Boyleston, Mass., Bank, testified yesterday that shortly after the robbery he visited Glover's house in New York, were he received $10,000 in coupon bonds belonging to the Boyleston Bank, and at different times afterwards Glover gave him $40,000 or $50,000 in bonds from the same bank, some of which were pass and others registered. The defence will commence to-day.

A commercial agency established in Boston two months since by Jefferson and Henry Brock, brothers, collapsed yesterday, leaving one hundred young men and girls employed as clerks without pay, many of them destitute and among strangers. There are also numerous creditors for the stock and fixtures, and merchants minus their advance payments. It is said the Brocks have fled to Canada.

The obsequies of the late Colonel Norman B. Eddy, Secretary of State, took place in Indianapolis yesterday, and were attended by a large assemblage of citizens. The remains will were taken to South Bend, the former home of deceased, for interment. At an adjourned meeting of citizens and State officers, Governor Baker presiding, it was "*Resolved*, That the deceased by his action and conduct in the halls of Congress, in the Senate of Indiana, in the courts of justice, on the field of battle, and in all official positions, has proved that he was an able and enlightened statesman, an upright and faithful lawyer, a patriot, a brave and gallant soldier, and an efficient, faithful, honest and incorruptible public officer."

The Spanish gunboat Astute has captured an English schooner and crew. The schooner was towed to Manzanillo Cuba. It is reported that the schooner had already landed a contraband of war on the island when captured.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, yesterday, David Hough, colored policeman, shot and killed George Harvey, also colored.

Get the Best Roast Coffee.

Put up by T. C. Jenkins & Bro., Pittsburgh. *Quarter Java Coffee used. Quality guaranteed. Comes no higher than the common Rio Coffee sold for trial.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings of the French Assembly.

PARIS, January 30.—The National Assembly to-day, by a vote of 422 against 239, passed the merchant navy bill. To-morrow the Assembly will commence the discussion of the question of abrogating the commercial treaty with Great Britain. General Clussey, Minister of War, to-day stated to the committee of the Assembly that it was impossible at present to raise the state of siege in Paris, because of the presence in the republic of the imperialists and liberated Communists, who would lose no opportunity to create disorder. The General further stated that of the Communists captured by the government, 10,222 had been liberated, 3,475 were sentenced to various punishments, and 12,045 were still confined in the hulks at the naval stations of the country.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 30.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil entertained the Duc d'Aumale at a banquet last night.

MADRID, January 30.—There is trouble reported at Barcelona. There was a conflict in the streets and the military are now guarding the city.

MADRID, January 30.—A disturbance at Barcelona yesterday was caused by the resistance of the people to the payment of the excessive octroi duties. Large mobs assembled at one of the gates of the city and threatened the custom officers with violence. The police interfered and some shots were fired, when the rioters were dispersed with difficulty. The city has since been quiet.

LONDON, January 30.—At a meeting of the electors at Birmingham last night a letter was read from John Bright, expressing the hope that he will be able to attend the forthcoming session of Parliament. He also advises efforts to decrease the expenditures of the Government.

A large number of colliers have struck and disturbances are apprehended at Barnavon. The military are under arms.

A motion was submitted at last evening's meeting of the Jockey Club, for the exclusion of all Germans, but was rejected.

LONDON, January 30.—Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, has requested the magistrates of Bolton to explain their inaction during the late Dillcocks disturbances, and they have been summoned to answer for participation in acts of wanton destruction.

PARIS, January 30.—Deputy Palladines announced in the Assembly yesterday that he should contribute his salary to the voluntary fund for the payment of the war indemnity, with a hope that French soil will soon be rid of the Germans.

MADRID, January 30.—A mass meeting of the radical party is called here for Friday next. The radicals are organizing electoral committees throughout the provinces, and they intend to make a vigorous canvass of the kingdom for the coming elections.

LONDON, January 30.—St. Paul's cathedral is being handsomely decorated for the official thanksgiving to be held there in February for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The Colonial Council of the city of London are also engaged in consideration of the subject of making gorgeous preparations for thanksgiving for the Prince's recovery.

Charles Dilke was married to-day, in Chelsea, to Miss Shell.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 30.—The steamers Westphalia and Atlantic have arrived out.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, January 30, 5:00 P. M.—Consols 92½; American Securities—5-20s of '62, 92½; do '65, 93; do '67, 90; 10-40s, 91½.

PARIS, January 30.—Rentes 57.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 8dalls 10d; flour 26s2?8. Cheese 65s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1872.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

It appears that the audit bill signed by the Governor forbids the payment of any debts in excess of appropriations, and additional legislation is necessary before most of the city creditors can be paid.

Mayor Hall to-day signed bonds to the amount of $211,000, the proceeds to be used for the payment of interest on city bonds due February first.

The Produce Exchange has voted an assessment to erect a new building.

The coopers' strike is practically ended, the employers having a full supply of non-society men.

Bids for city stock and bonds were opened to-day by the Comptroller, all at par and above.

A young man named Tucker was beaten almost to death in Sackett street, Brooklyn, last night. John Reis was similarly treated in Ralph avenue. Arrests were made in the former case.

Conkling, the alleged Market Bank defaulter, is believed to be in Canada.

Edward Sothern, who enacted a prominent part in Austrian politics, died recently in Vienna. He came to this country when young, and became a favorite. He afterwards played the *Western Advertiser*, and held the administration so well that the then President appointed him American Consul at Trieste.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 30.—In the Senate a bill was introduced preventing the use of slaughter houses near highways or incorporated villages.

In the House bill permitting prosecuting attorney to be present at all sittings of grand juries, and injunctions against all games of chance.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, January 30.—The Assembly has passed a memorial to Congress for the renewal of the St. Croix land grant, the vote being sixty-two to eighteen. A bill was passed to allow the St. Croix and Superior Railroad to compound lands under the general law.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., January 30.—In the House to-day a bill was passed authorizing the Superintendent of Insurance to withhold from Insurance Companies which have not paid their taxes certificates to that effect until the taxes are paid. In the Senate the temperance bill was discussed. A remonstrance, signed by 40,000 of St. Louis county, against the passage of the bill, was stretched three times around the Chamber.

NEW ORLEANS.

Progress of Congressional Investigation

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—The Congressional Commission had a long session to-day. The testimony of Burch was continued. McVean, assistant clerk of the House, was examined. G. W. Carter was then called, and it took him three hours to tell what he knew about the difficulty. There are no new developments. It is attributed to the governor's opposition to himself and Carter to a personal motive, caused by the fact that they sided with late Lt. Gov. Dunn. At three o'clock the Commission went into executive session.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, January 30, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer and temperature will probably rise slightly on Wednesday in the Middle and Eastern States; a falling barometer with southwesterly winds and rising temperature, followed by cloudy weather and rain, will very generally west of the Appalachian range, with clearing weather and possibly snow on the lakes; northerly winds veering to the northwest and east, with cloudy weather, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and possibly rain from the Alabama coast westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

LOVE'S ROUGH ROAD.

A Youth of Seventeen Commits Suicide in Cleveland.

The Cleveland *Herald* of yesterday gives an account of the suicide of Louis Zimmerman, a boy of seventeen, in that city on Monday. It seems that the youth had a warm attachment, for a young woman, whom his mother as strongly disliked, and was determined he should not wed. Mother and son had frequent disagreements on the subject, which tended to render the life of the latter anything but happy. Louis spent Sunday evening with his sweetheart, but told his mother he had passed the time at the house of another friend. Mrs. Z. made inquiries, and discovered that the boy had not told the truth. She upbraided him, and he determined to end his troubles by suicide. Just before shooting himself, he remarked to a friend that he "could never do anything to please them in that house." Procuring a pistol belonging to his father, he placed the weapon to his head and blew his brains out.

Revenue Cases.

Lynch & Robbins, distillers, of Liberty street, were yesterday sued in the United States District Court, to recover penalty of $600, for violation of the revenue law requiring the proper sign to be displayed. The defendants say that the sign was in readiness to be put up, and that the delay was unintentional.

Henry Kuzy, charged with retailing liquor without paying the special tax, appeared before Commissioner Gamble yesterday and entered bail for trial.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1872.

SENATE.

The House bill appropriating $80,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the Japanese embassy, was passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would on Friday call up his resolution charging the President with dereliction of duty.

Mr. POMEROY'S bill for a national park was passed.

Mr. CAMERON said he would at at early day call up the bill for the payment of the French spoliation claims.

The Amnesty bill then came up, and Mr. SAULSBURY made a speech in its favor. He would prefer a bill without exceptions, but as this was impossible at present, he would give the pending bill his hearty support.

Mr. SCHURZ followed with an elaborate speech in favor of universal amnesty. He said he had at first intended to vote for the House bill without amendment, expecting that it would be promptly passed, but the bill having been amended in one particular, it must now go back to the House, and therefore there was no longer any reason for refraining from the attempt to make it apply to all classes laboring under political disabilities at the South. The Senator from South Carolina [Robertson] had given notice that he would move to strike out exceptions from the bill, and but for this he [Shurz] would make that motion, believing that the reasons which make it desirable that there should be an amnesty granted at all, make it desirable that amnesty should be universal. The wickedness and terrible consequences of the rebellion had been adduced by Mr. Morton and others as a reason against amnesty, but if the rebellion had been still more wicked and its consequences still more terrible, he [Shurz] could not permit himself to forget that in dealing with this question Congress had to deal not with the past but with the present and future interests of the South and of the whole country. However Senators might differ as to means, he assumed that they were agreed as to the supreme end and aim they should have in view, to secure to all States the blessings of good and free government and the highest degree of prosperity and well being they can attain, and review in all citizens of the republic that love for the nation and for its free forms, and that inspiring consciousness of common nationality which should bind all Americans together. This being the end, no one would say that it had been reached, or even that the policy pursued hitherto had tended to its attainment. Some of the Southern States, governed by a combination of rascality and ignorance, were in a condition bordering on anarchy, as the result, to some extent at least, of that unwise policy. He first step to be taken was to do what was necessary to secure the freedom and rights of the emancipated blacks, but the next step should have been to secure guarantees for good and honest government at the South. It would not be the last to cast a slur upon the colored people in the South; their moderation and general good conduct was unexampled in history; but it was not reasonable to expect that even after emerging from slavery they should step into the political arena armed with the intelligence and experience necessary for the management of public affairs. When ignorance and inexperience were admitted to so large influence, they ought to have been regulated by the intelligence and experience of others. Experience had shown that the system of disabilities did not serve in any way or measure to protect anybody in his rights of life, liberty or property, and therefore was the duty of Congress to acknowledge the mistake, and place men of character and ability at the South in a position where they could take their part in the management of affairs. He had heard it said that many of the late rebels did not deserve amnesty. Perhaps not; but was not the welfare of the whole country far more important consideration. A Senator had asked whether disabilities should be punished and traitors allowed to go free—whether embezzlement was a greater crime than treason? That was not the question. The question was whether general amnesty to rebels was not more demanded by the public good than a general punishment of them. A broad distinction was always drawn between violations of the law in which political opinions were elements, and crimes involving moral depravity. There were men now in the German Parliament who, a few years ago, were fugitives from justice. They had been admitted, too, without being asked to change their former opinions, and most of them now belonged to the liberal opposition. The Count Andrassy, condemned to death in 1849, was now at the head of the Austrian Ministry, and it was well known that the liberal amnesty granted to him had done much to attach Hungary to the Imperial crown. Again: it was argued that certain men should be excepted from amnesty, but if the rebellion had been educated by the United States government and had deserved well of the country, and the rule had been violated by the appointment to office of one of the most conspicuous of the class, Gen. Longstreet, in the Postoffice department, would not the Senate so much had been heard about the wickedness of the rebellion as a reason against amnesty, that the question was suggested whether the Senate had not comprised the whole political wisdom and virtue of those who used it, and whether we were to look to the Senate with any hope of a better condition solely for the purpose of keeping a thorn in the side of our enemies and demonstrating again and again our disapprobation of the rebellion. He pretended to be profoundly aware that great as the crime of rebellion is, there are other villainies which imperatively demand correction. They were beginning to look behind these vociferous assertions of austere, and exclusive patriotism, to see what abuses they are intended to disguise, and to discover that good and honest government in the South, as well as all over the country, would be profitably promoted by a more loyalty, and a healthy national spirit than laws calculated to keep alive the prejudices and resentments of the past.

Mr. NYE replied—He said it had been easy for Mr. Schurz to discover a sovereign panacea —a sort of political cundurango—which was to cure all the ills of the body politic. The Senator [Schurz] had denounced all who did not agree with him on this question as lacking in statesmanship and in comprehension of the spirit of true republicanism. He [Nye] thought he knew as much about the history of the rebellion and of his country as Mr. Schurz did, because he had been here, and he submitted that it was not quite becoming in Mr. Schurz to charge lack of statesmanship upon all the great men who had dealt with these questions since the close of the rebellion. Who had given him authority to say that the true spirit of American institutions was? For his [Nye's] part, he would never consent to give rebel leaders the right to take part in the government. He would keep them brewing on the outside, till their hair grew as long as Nebechadnezzar's, and if that was not statesmanship, then he did not know anything about it. [Laughter] Then the Senator wanted the leading Rebels relieved so as to bring a higher order of talent into public life in this country. He did not see any reason why the policy pursued hitherto had tended to its attainment. Some of the Southern States, governed by a combination of rascality and ignorance, were in a condition bordering on anarchy, as the result, to some extent at least, of that unwise policy. The first step to be taken was to do what was necessary to secure the freedom and rights of the emancipated blacks, but the next step should have been to secure guarantees for good and honest government at the South. It would not be the last to cast a slur upon the colored people in the South; their moderation and general good conduct was unexampled in history; but it was not reasonable to expect that even after emerging from slavery they should step into the political arena armed with the intelligence and experience necessary for the management of public affairs. When ignorance and inexperience were admitted to so large influence, they ought to have been regulated by the intelligence and experience of others. Experience had shown that the system of disabilities did not serve in any way or measure to protect anybody in his rights of life, liberty or property, and therefore was the duty of Congress to acknowledge the mistake, and place men of character and ability at the South in a position where they could take their part in the management of affairs. He had heard it said that many of the late rebels did not deserve amnesty. Perhaps not; but was not the welfare of the whole country far more important consideration. A Senator had asked whether disabilities should be punished and traitors allowed to go free—whether embezzlement was a greater crime than treason? That was not the question. The question was whether general amnesty to rebels was not more demanded by the public good than a general punishment of them. A broad distinction was always drawn between violations of the law in which political opinions were elements, and crimes involving moral depravity. There were men now in the German Parliament who, a few years ago, were fugitives from justice. They had been admitted, too, without being asked to change their former opinions, and most of them now belonged to the liberal opposition. The Count Andrassy, condemned to death in 1849, was now at the head of the Austrian Ministry, and it was well known that the liberal amnesty granted to him had done much to attach Hungary to the Imperial crown. Again: it was argued that certain men should be excepted from amnesty, but if the rebellion had been educated by the United States government and had deserved well of the country, and the rule had been violated by the appointment to office of one of the most conspicuous of the class, Gen. Longstreet, in the Postoffice department, would not the Senate so much had been heard about the wickedness of the rebellion as a reason against amnesty, that the question was suggested whether the Senate had not comprised the whole political wisdom and virtue of those who used it, and whether we were to look to the Senate with any hope of a better condition solely for the purpose of keeping a thorn in the side of our enemies and demonstrating again and again our disapprobation of the rebellion. He pretended to be profoundly aware that great as the crime of rebellion is, there are other villainies which imperatively demand correction. They were beginning to look behind these vociferous assertions of austere, and exclusive patriotism, to see what abuses they are intended to disguise, and to discover that good and honest government in the South, as well as all over the country, would be profitably promoted by a more loyalty, and a healthy national spirit than laws calculated to keep alive the prejudices and resentments of the past.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would not reply at length to Mr. Nye's speech, but he would notice one remark—his boast that he was "to the manner born," and therefore must know more of republican institutions than those who were not. He wished the Senator from Nevada to understand that adopted citizens would judge for themselves. They were determined here to enjoy the blessings of republican institutions, and their desire to maintain them was by no means less than that of native born citizens; and if the Senator thought he was entitled on this head in order to be entitled to the rights of citizenship, he was very much mistaken. He [Schurz] had attempted to learn something about republican institutions from Mr. Nye, but must confess he had not found the effort very profitable.

Mr. NYE denied that he had said anything about Mr. Schurz not being naturalized, but the Senator himself told the Senate some time ago that "he had been wafted here on a "wave of revolution." He [Nye], "found no fault with the circumstance, but he did wonder to see what meat the Senator had fed, that he had grown so great as to turn instructor in the principles of Republicanism.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit to-morrow until a vote should be had on the bill.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill for improvement of falls of the Ohio river and of the Louisville canal.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill further to regulate the appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It increases the existing minimum rule of the limitation of $2,000 as the value of the matter in dispute to $5,000. It also allows criminal cases to be certified from a Circuit Court to the Supreme Court for review of doubtful law questions. The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the appportionment bill, and they were concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill. The bill extends through seventy printed pages, and appropriates about five and a half millions.

Mr. CONNOR complained of the policy protecting Indians on reservations, which enabled them to rob adjacent settlements and then return to the reservations where pursuing parties could not follow them.

Mr. BECK bore testimony to the immense good which had resulted from the peace policy. Nothing which the President had done did he [Beck] coincide with him so thoroughly as in the policy which he had inaugurated regarding the Indians.

Mr. SARGENT said it had been found that the policy of feeding the Indians was cheaper as well as more humane than the policy of fighting them. The various religious denominations had taken hold in good faith and with hearty zeal in seconding the plan of the administration to civilize the Indian tribes.

The discussion upon the different policies of treating the Indians was continued for a couple of hours, and the Committee rose after having passed as far as page six.

The House then adjourned.

Mr. M. F. Gilmore, of Carre, Minn., was frozen to death on Saturday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Apportionment Bill Passed Finally

MR. BINGHAM WILL NOT BOLT

Reissue of Mutilated Bank Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1872.

The Salt Interest.

The Senate Committee on Finance will to-morrow hear a delegation representing the salt manufacturers of Kanawha, Saginaw and Syracuse.

The Arkansaw Contest.

The House Committee on Elections was unanimous in the report giving the seat to Boles, of Arkansas. This is in its nature a severe reflection on Clayton's action. Edwards will speak in his own defense to-morrow.

Mr. Bingham Will Not Bolt.

A dispatch has been sent from here representing that Mr. Bingham might be prevailed upon to co-operate with a bolting movement from the Republican party. This Mr. Bingham emphatically denies. He is for Grant as his first choice, but in any event will support the regular nominee.

Kentucky War Claim.

The action of the Supreme Court upon the Kentucky war claim case was only to grant a rule directing the Secretary of the Treasury to appear and show cause why a writ of man. damus should not issue compelling him to pay the claim of the State. Arguments upon the merits of the case will now be heard.

Apportionment Bill Passed Finally.

The House passed the Apportionment bill as amended in the Senate to-day. There is a general understanding that a supplemental bill will now be passed, similar to the act of 1862, providing for nine or ten additional members, and distributing them to the States in the order of their numerical claims.

Some Curious Implications.

The withdrawal of the name of Warner as Collector of Mobile has given rise to curious complications. Muller, the former Collector, was requested to resign, and telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury that he would start at once for Washington to comply with the request. He came here and Warner's name was sent in. When the question of a successor to Warner came up a day or two since, no record of Miller's resignation could be found, and upon investigation it was ascertained he had never offered any. The matter was referred to the Attorney General, and the latter decided that under the tenure-of-office-law Miller was reinstated. In accordance with this opinion, a new commission was issued to-day to Miller.

Reissue of Mutilated Bank Notes.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report a bill allowing National Banks to reissue their mutilated currency, but at their own expense.

Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Senator Pomeroy has introduced a bill declaring that all lands now supposed to be public lands of the United States, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of them under the pre-emption act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1872.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Reported by Mr. Cameron in the Senate, provides for a commission of three, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to examine and audit such claims, and orders their payment to the extent of $5,000,000.

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to-day to report the Indian bill without any part of the country be reported singly, so that each shall stand on its own merits, and not be swelled over appropriation bills. Members of the Committee of Ways and Means, will not unite in a formal report against that of the Committee on Appropriations, but will take a course on the new loans and syndicate, but will take occasion severally to express their views when the resolution shall come before the House for consideration to-morrow.

AWARD IN AN ENGLISH CLAIM.

In the British and American mixed commission to-day, the case of Thomas Ward *vs.* the United States was considered. The Commissioners will be prepared to award a sum equal to $1,000,000 in favor of claimant, for which the claimant states was seized at Wilmington, N. C., and used by the United States authorities for hospital purposes.

THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION.

The Committee on Appropriations have already reported six of the general appropriation bills, namely: The legislative, executive and judicial, the pension, which two have been passed; also, the postoffice, navy, diplomatic and consular bills. The remaining general bills to be reported are fortification, military academy, deficiency and sundry civil expenses. The Committee hold daily sessions.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

The Opening Day—The Exhibition a Success—The Attractions, &c.

At the old City Hall yesterday was inaugurated the first exhibition of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association, and that the exhibition will prove a thorough success is very evident. To those unacquainted with the many varieties of "chickens" the number of fowls, now comfortably quartered in commodious coops at the City Hall, cannot but prove interesting. As to the Hall itself, of course the reader that Allegheny county can raise some of the finest specimens of the feathered tribe of any county in the State if not in the United States. The managers of the exhibition have been using their best endeavors to make the exhibition a success, and judging from the fact that over two thousand chickens are on exhibition it may be concluded that the highest anticipations of the association will be realized.

The coops containing the poultry have been neatly arranged in six rows running the full length of the Hall. To mention the many collections worthy thereof would be a tedious operation. The different varieties on exhibition comprise Brahmas, Cochins, Dorkings, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Dominiques, Polish and an endless number of game birds, together with Bantams, bantam hens, guinea fowls, &c., &c., and all in the best possible condition.

There are also quail, dogs of several varieties, parrots, mocking birds, parroquettes, gold fish in globes, and a host of miscellaneous articles of "fish, flesh and fowl" which cannot but prove of great interest to all those who visit City Hall during the continuance of the exhibition.

The Hall will be open daily from eight A. M. to ten P. M. when the people should make it their business to attend.

Switched Off.

On Tuesday evening a train of empty passenger coaches of the Allegheny Vlaley Railroad was pushed out of the Union depot into the yard for the purpose of being placed upon one of the sidings, and owing to the misplacement of a switch, they ran on another track, on which a locomotive was standing, to which engine No. 30, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was coupled. The engine was struck by the baggage car and the cab was knocked off. The coupling and machinery was damaged to such an extent that it was rendered almost beyond repair. The one side of two of the coaches was nearly torn off by coming in contact with a freight car on one of the switches. The obstructions were removed as soon as possible.

The Woman Suffrage Society.

The next meeting of the Allegheny county Woman Suffrage Association, will be held in the Liberty street M. E. Church, on Friday evening, the Second of February. Miss Mathilda Hindman will deliver a lecture on "Woman and Her Claims." Miss Hindman is a very vigorous writer, and a pleasing and forcible speaker; and, as has been announced, will bring out the subject of her lecture, those who attend will be instructed as well as interested. We bespeak for her a large audience.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE last day of Mayor Brush's term.

THE City Controller and Treasurer are about to make a new move.

IVERSON JOHNSTON appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday and confessed to the charge of vagrant. His P. O. address for the present is Clarewont.

This afternoon at two o'clock, in the City Building, the Ladies' Executive Committee and the several Committees of the Grand Army, will assemble to complete arrangements for the Fair which is to commence next week. Let there be a full attendance.

YESTERDAY John Mangus, of Port Perry, made an information at the office of Alderman McMasters, charging Jacob Conley with the larceny of a silver watch worth thirty dollars. The parties were fellow boarders, and it is alleged that the accused broke open depondent's trunk, took out the watch, brought it to this city and pawned it for four dollars. The defendant was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS.

A Brief Description of How and Where Our Water and Gas Pipes Are Made.

One of the most extensive, as well as most important manufacturing establishments in this great manufacturing city is the National Foundry and Pipe Works, of which Mr. William Smith is proprietor. As it is the largest establishment of its character a brief description of the works, and the method of making gas and water pipe may prove interesting to the general reader, and as this was impossible at present, he would give the pending bill his hearty support.

Mr. SHURZ followed with an elaborate speech in favor of universal amnesty. He said he had at first intended to vote for the House bill without amendment, expecting that it would be promptly passed, but the bill having been amended in one particular, it must now go back to the House, and therefore there was no longer any reason for refraining from the attempt to make it apply to all classes laboring under political disabilities at the South. The Senator from South Carolina [Robertson] had given notice that he would move to strike out exceptions from the bill, and but for this he [Shurz] would make that motion, believing that the reasons which make it desirable that there should be an amnesty granted at all, make it desirable that amnesty should be universal. The wickedness and terrible consequences of the rebellion had been adduced by Mr. Morton and others as a reason against amnesty, but if the rebellion had been still more wicked and its consequences still more terrible, he [Shurz] could not permit himself to forget that in dealing with this question Congress had to deal not with the past but with the present and future interests of the South and of the whole country. However Senators might differ as to means, he assumed that they were agreed as to the supreme end and aim they should have in view, to secure to all States the blessings of good and free government and the highest degree of prosperity and well being they can attain, and review in all citizens of the republic that love for the nation and for its free forms, and that inspiring consciousness of common nationality which should bind all Americans together. This being the end, no one would say that it had been reached, or even that the policy pursued hitherto had tended to its attainment. Some of the Southern States, governed by a combination of rascality and ignorance, were in a condition bordering on anarchy, as the result, to some extent at least, of that unwise policy. The first step to be taken was to do what was necessary to secure the freedom and rights of the emancipated blacks, but the next step should have been to secure guarantees for good and honest government at the South. It would not be the last to cast a slur upon the colored people in the South; their moderation and general good conduct was unexampled in history; but it was not reasonable to expect that even after emerging from slavery they should step into the political arena armed with the intelligence and experience necessary for the management of public affairs. When ignorance and inexperience were admitted to so large influence, they ought to have been regulated by the intelligence and experience of others. Experience had shown that the system of disabilities did not serve in any way or measure to protect anybody in his rights of life, liberty or property, and therefore was the duty of Congress to acknowledge the mistake, and place men of character and ability at the South in a position where they could take their part in the management of affairs. He had heard it said that many of the late rebels did not deserve amnesty. Perhaps not; but was not the welfare of the whole country far more important consideration. A Senator had asked whether disabilities should be punished and traitors allowed to go free—whether embezzlement was a greater crime than treason? That was not the question. The question was whether general amnesty to rebels was not more demanded by the public good than a general punishment of them. A broad distinction was always drawn between violations of the law in which political opinions were elements, and crimes involving moral depravity. There were men now in the German Parliament who, a few years ago, were fugitives from justice. They had been admitted, too, without being asked to change their former opinions, and most of them now belonged to the liberal opposition. The Count Andrassy, condemned to death in 1849, was now at the head of the Austrian Ministry, and it was well known that the liberal amnesty granted to him had done much to attach Hungary to the Imperial crown. Again: it was argued that certain men should be excepted from amnesty, but if the rebellion had been educated by the United States government and had deserved well of the country, and the rule had been violated by the appointment to office of one of the most conspicuous of the class, Gen. Longstreet, in the Postoffice department, would not the Senate so much had been heard about the wickedness of the rebellion as a reason against amnesty, that the question was suggested whether the Senate had not comprised the whole political wisdom and virtue of those who used it, and whether we were to look to the Senate with any hope of a better condition solely for the purpose of keeping a thorn in the side of our enemies and demonstrating again and again our disapprobation of the rebellion. He pretended to be profoundly aware that great as the crime of rebellion is, there are other villainies which imperatively demand correction. They were beginning to look behind these vociferous assertions of austere, and exclusive patriotism, to see what abuses they are intended to disguise, and to discover that good and honest government in the South, as well as all over the country, would be profitably promoted by a more loyalty, and a healthy national spirit than laws calculated to keep alive the prejudices and resentments of the past.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would not reply at length to Mr. Nye's speech, but he would notice one remark—his boast that he was "to the manner born," and therefore must know more of republican institutions than those who

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

GEN. STARL was elected Register of New York on the Reform Ticket last fall. Mr. PETER COOPER now overhauls him for not keeping the promise that no more illegal fees should be charged; whereby the world is again reminded that it is about as difficult to have promises of reform redeemed as make a horse drink after he has been taken to the water. Nor need we have gone from home for the proof.

WHAT is to become of Mexico, is not an unreasonable or unseasonable question. The condition of that country forces it; and, if we may believe reports, the people there are beginning to answer it, by turning their faces with outstretched arms towards the United States. In other words, an American Protectorate and ultimate annexation. The condition of affairs there creates a good opening for Yankee enterprise—say of the order whereof Col. T. A. SCOTT is a fair sample.

IT would seem difficult to interpose any perfect objection to the passage of the bill providing for the reservation of the wonderful geyser region of the Yellowstone for use as a public park; the entire tract which it is proposed to set apart in this manner being only about forty miles square and quite worthless for agricultural purposes. The bill, it is understood, is to be taken up in the Senate for action during the present week, it being considered advisable to pass it at an early date in order to prevent all trouble to the Government in dispossessing squatters and speculators, a company of whom, it is said, is organizing to take possession as soon as the snows will permit. The only circumstance about the matter which seems to call for deliberation and circumspect action is that the bill was introduced by Senator POMEROY, who, unless report sadly belies him, is in a greater or less degree mixed up with pretty nearly every Western "job" that has been engineered through the Senate since he became a member of that body. The provisions and phraseology of the bill should be carefully scanned to see that it holds no private scheme in its belly.

MR. RUSKIN is fond of paradoxes, and sometimes makes assertions, it should seem, as much to surprise as to instruct his readers. When he says that "drunkenness is not the cause of crime in any case," he may be expressing a paradox; when he says that "drunkenness is itself crime in every case," he doubtless utters a terrible truth, and a truth which suggests a sense in which the former proposition is also true. When the public generally shall come to regard drunkenness as a crime in itself, children will be brought up to look upon excessive indulgence in strong drink with a degree of dread and disgust which may be expected to supersede the need of temperance reform. But while the buffoonery of a drunken man is regarded as an agreeable theatrical entertainment for an enlightened audience; while the father of a family of boys does not hesitate to report for the amusement of his home circle the tipsy vagaries of the bar-room and the street, intemperance will be common among us. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say, that if as much pains were taken to guard the young against excess in drinking as are taken to guard them against excess in some other directions, there would be little call for temperance agitation, and no demand for temperance legislation.

HAZING, as practised at West Point and at some American colleges, frequently discloses in young men of otherwise respectable character a measure of depravity and meanness which is almost incredible to the decent portion of the public. It is a mystery—of iniquity, which may be partially accounted for by the influence of long transmitted custom. Practices which originated with the youth of a coarser and less civilized generation are continued by those who, feeling the authority of old usage, do not pause to reflect upon the real atrocity of acts which at the moment do not seem to them worse or much worse than other forbidden acts of youthful riot. If at all, however, this suggestion only in part explains the readiness with which boys, not especially depraved, engage in some of the arts of Hazing. Dr. MCCOSH, no doubt correctly, thinks that important aid in suppressing such practices may be found in gymnastic exercises. Boys, full of energy and overflowing with animal spirits and confined much of the time in sedentary pursuits, are sometimes quite mastered by the mere necessity of expending their superfluous vitality. Violence and mischief are often the only outlet which their uncultivated ingenuity is capable of finding, and when they once yield to the impulse, one cannot tell, they know not themselves, how far into what lengths they may go. With a well furnished gymnasium and proper instruction in its exercises, they are greatly relieved from the old temptations, and if they are strictly required to spend a portion of every day in such systematic exertion of their muscles, they are likely to have a positive disrelish for the old fashioned voluntary exploits. The good effect of the gymnasium at Princeton on college order in general has been so apparent as to be unmistakable.

THE National Convention called to discuss the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States, assembles in Cincinnati to-day. Some of the most distinguished names in the country were appended to the call for this Convention, including the names of a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, Governors of States, Presidents of Colleges, and a large number of other gentlemen eminent in civil and religious life. The advocates of the movement, however, are principally found in the Presbyterian Church, particularly in the Covenanter, Reformed and United Presbyterian branches of it. As a general thing the Congregationalists, Methodist and Baptists are not denominationally in favor of the proposition. The proceedings will take the form of addresses on the moral accountability, or the moral personality of the nation; the impossibility of neutrality in our government toward christianity, the relation of education to religion, and on the argument for the proposed amendment from the earlier history of the country. It will also be maintained that the proposed amendment involves no step toward uniting Church and State, nor any infringement of the rights of conscience. Notwithstanding the influential names appended to the programme, it is very doubtful if the Convention attracts more than passing notice; and it is pretty certain that the people will never listen to any proposal, however well meant, to incorporate a theological creed in the organic law of the land. Nor, even, if the wish of the callers of the Convention were complied with, could it add a particle to the amount of religious conviction or moral principle in the country. Moreover, a man's belief is altogether beyond the reach of constitution or law, and the mere nominal recognition of the Supreme Being in our fundamental instrument would not in the slightest degree affect the civil right of a man to be an Atheist or a Deist if he chose, nor, in fact, render this a more really Christian nation. The true way of remedying the defect which it is complained exists, is not by resorting to the letter of legislation, but through the exercise of the spirit of Christianity.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO.

Americans are generally unwilling to believe that any Caucasian people, so called, or any people largely infused with Caucasian blood, are absolutely incapable of self-government. When United States intervention overthrew the imperial experiment in Mexico, a few years ago, probably most Americans while justifying the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine on the grounds of self-defense, would not have hesitated to deny that the results of republican rule in that country had conclusively proved the inability of the Mexicans to manage their own affairs. It was a common notion among us that the republic had not been fairly tried, and that upon the expulsion of the French and the quiet recognition of JUAREZ, popular government had a likely prospect of success. It was certainly again established throughout the country under the most favorable circumstances, and with a prestige which appeared to make failure impossible, if the President and people really desired its prosperous continuance. But the JUAREZ Government has run through the course with which the world is so familiar as the proper career of a Mexican government, and from late reports little seems wanting to restore the condition of anarchy which ruled all the States of the Republic. Thirty-five generals are mentioned by name as having declared against JUAREZ in different parts of the country, and it is a significant fact that of these thirty-five officers every one except QUIROGA was arrayed against the French and on the side of JUAREZ in the struggle with the empire. Even ESCOBEDO, who was formerly so zealous a friend of the President and rendered him such important though sanguinary aid in keeping or putting down the factions hostile to his rule, has joined the rebellion. As he wavered for several weeks and maintained the attitude of a neutral between the parties, his last step may be considered as proof that he despairs of the restoration of his old chief's power. CORTINA (who still professes to be on the side of ...ernment, has shown a lack of zeal and ...xcite grave suspicions of dis... of the most dangerous ...ORAZ, instead of having been defeated, as reported, is really acquiring strength, and is marching on the capital, near which place a decisive battle may have taken place before now. Decisive as to the fate of the JUAREZ government, the victory of DIAZ would not, however, end the civil war. The victor would then have to turn his attention to the forces under LERDO DE TEJADA. In fact, there is every reason to believe that Mexico is restored once more to its ancient and normal condition as the scene of contending factions, who enjoy the disorders and chances by which they profit or hope to profit. It is said that the wife of JUAREZ, on her death-bed last year, implored her husband to decline re-election, and, retiring from public life, to devote himself to the education of his children. The anecdote is, we believe, recalled by the enemies of the President, as evidence that the lady, unblinded by ambition, was aware of her husband's unpopularity, and foresaw the calamities which his persistence would bring upon the country.

HON. D. N. WHITE'S LETTER—THE FEE BILL.

The letter of the Hon. D. N. WHITE, herewith printed, in reply to the petition of lawyers for the repeal of the Reform Fee Bill of last winter, cannot be called dull reading. His criticisms of the legal gentlemen's statements and arguments by no means lack pungency. That he regards the bill which the lawyers want to have passed as a clear backdown from the Reform Platform of the Republican party, and a device for the benefit of office-holders present and prospective, he does not hesitate to say; and he leaves no doubt in the mind that so long as he has a seat in the Legislature he will fight it. In summoning Comptroller LAMBERT to disprove some of the statements of the lawyer's petition and to prove, with one or two exceptions, the general wisdom of the law, he makes a strong point—and on the whole it is not likely that either as champion or opponent, Mr. WHITE can be coughed down among the people.

—If there is no disposition to "back down" from reform—nothing but a desire to correct the few errors of the first attempt, it would seem that the whole thing might be easily done. Why should the present law which, with slight exceptions, Comptroller LAMBERT testifies works well and is a valuable piece of legislation for the county, be repealed, and a new one substituted therefor, about the practical working of which there must be, at least, no little doubt? If there are errors in the law of last winter, and they are conceded, the manner in which it is proposed to correct them is to say the least suspicious. Building a new house under the pretense of repairing the old one generally proves a costly subterfuge, and men seldom resort to it without a sufficient motive. Under the present bill, probably the fact is that the Prothonotary, possibly the District Attorney, and may be one or two other officers are not paid for what work is required of them. Whatever be the fact it should not be difficult to ascertain it—when ascertained, no one is going to object to the proper amendment. We believe that in fact these are about all the real objections urged. All else beside these points, we believe to be dust to cover a purpose best known to those who are either in office or expect to be.

As to raising the salary of the Judges, it certainly is not necessary to repeal the Reform Bill to accomplish that. It would seem that *this proposition*, which we do not oppose, has been made to do service in a cause which cannot stand alone, and it is very likely to be prejudiced thereby.

In regard to the whole matter, what is just and economical should not be difficult to secure. We have Comptroller LAMBERT testifying in behalf of the tax-payers, that, with certain exceptions, the present law is a most excellent one. The lawyers' petition asks for its repeal and the substitution of one of their own—a curious commentary on the fact that the law which they now ask to have repealed was for the most part the product, or at least had the approval, of the Bar Association, last winter.

MR. GREELEY ON THE PRESIDENCY.

However widely they may differ from our own views, the opinions of a representative man are always in a greater or less degree interesting and important to know. Leaving out of sight Mr. GREELEY's present position on questions of national concern, it must be frankly admitted that his past history and career show him to have been personally, and apart from his representative character as the editor of a great journal, invested with typical characteristics. Add to this representativeness the fact that he stands to-day at the head of the leading newspaper of the country, and his opinions become invested with what to many seems a certain semi-authoritativeness, and which it is the height of unwisdom for even those who differ from him to deride or ignore.

The *Tribune* of Monday has a long article from the pen of Mr. GREELEY in which, attempting to cast the Presidential horoscope, he attaches considerable importance to the late action of the "Liberal" Missouri Convention, and expresses the belief that the Democrats will coalesce with the movement at the Convention called to meet in Cincinnati on the 6th of May. Relative to the popular impression that the *Tribune* intends to go with the "Bolters," he rejoins—

> "No; the *Tribune* is likely to be *against* the Bolters, since they are almost certain to make hostility to Protection one of the planks of their platform, and *that* the *Tribune* can never abide, no matter who may be its friend or foe. Besides, we believe firmly that Emancipation in a fixed fact, Impartial Suffrage nearly so, and Universal Amnesty inevitable, there is no remaining national issue which is half so important in the view of the *Tribune* as that of Protection *vs.* Free Trade. We have no shadow of doubt that the overthrow of Protection would be speedily followed (as in 1816-20, and again in 1833-7) by a sweeping industrial collapse and commercial bankruptcy, which would carry hunger and distress into the homes of millions of our countrymen. To such a calamity the *Tribune* cannot contribute, even passively, for any conceivable consideration."

This declaration is in full keeping with all of his previous utterances on the same subject. He argues, however, that the portents of coming disaster are such that it would be treason to ignore them; and complains that while the life-long adversaries of the Republican party appear to be acting, or preparing to act, with wisdom and politic liberality, the managing Republican politicians seem bent on insuring the defeat of the party; partly by their higgling course on the subject of Amnesty, and partly by their persistence in branding as anti-Republican all who do not favor the renomination of the President; to which instances he might with propriety and pertinency have added the sharp and sinister methods of assault practised toward the civil service reform by certain professed friends of the administration, reinforced by the *Tribune* itself.

With regard to the succession, Mr. GREELEY admits that President GRANT is probably stronger than any other Republican, and believes that he doubtless has more supporters to-day than any other; yet, he adds, "no judicious friend would wish to see him pitted against all who would prefer some one else." The question at issue is whether the people of the country *do* prefer anybody else. The present signs of the times would seem to indicate with considerable clearness that they do not; nevertheless it is doubtful whether it is wise, at this date, to engineer the canvass on such an issue alone. General GRANT himself such an issue alone. General GRANT himself does not desire it, nor is there any evidence to show that the selection of another candidate than himself would give him offense, or that he has used or is using the powers and patronage of his office to bring his nomination about. Some of Mr. GREELEY's warnings respecting the insincere and hollow friendship of certain Senators and Representatives whose professions of devotion to the President have been followed by treachery to the administration in nearly all the leading measures of reform recommended by him in his annual message, are, however, worthy of being carefully pondered. For fidelity to the Republican party, if it means anything at all, means something far more than merely wearing its shield and device.

CONSIDERING the alacrity with which the Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of Democratic opinion in that State, republished the late argument of the New York *Journal of Commerce* for the restoration of the whipping post, and the gusto with which it dwelt on its "ability," it is not surprising to learn that a bill recently introduced into the Virginia Senate, for the abolition of that State institution, was defeated by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting solidly for its retention. They cannot have slavery any longer, to be sure, but it must be an admirable solace to their lacerated feelings to know that there are not to be deprived of the inestimable privilege of "wollloping a nigger" occasionally, under the forms of law. It is to be hoped the Richmond *Whig* will take this into account when it indulges in its next periodic wail over the emancipation of the negro.

THE liabilities of Taylor, Gillespie & Co., sugar refiners, of Philadelphia, who recently failed, are set down at six hundred thousand dollars, with assets at three hundred thousand. It is stated that Lafourcade, Irwin & Co., cloth and cassimere merchants on Chestnut street, who suspended some days since on large liabilities, are arranging with creditors, and will probably be able to resume business.

THE municipal authorities of Cincinnati having failed to invite Alexis to visit that city, a number of private individuals have undertaken to do so and guarantee the expenses. They expect to receive a favorable response.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A cunning trick, as successful as novel, was recently played in Charleston by a couple of sailors on their captain. Seeing that they would not be at hand when his vessel was ready to sail, the captain on some pretext had *them* locked up in jail; but the disgusted tars barred the door inside so that it could not be opened when the ship was ready to depart. The consequence was she had to go without them. When they got so pressed by hunger that they could not endure it any longer, they unbarred the door and were released, as they could not be held any longer.

Missouri will have to pay her State bonds in gold, after all. After taking legal advice, and finding the bill providing for their payment in currency to be unconstitutional, the Governor has returned it with his veto.

The Swedish arctic expedition has brought home a number of masses of meteoric iron found there upon the surface of the ground. These masses vary greatly in size, the largest weighing 49,000 Swedish pounds, or twenty-one tons English, with a sectional area of about forty-two square feet. This has been deposited in the hall of the Royal Academy at Stockholm.

The commercial statistics of Baltimore show that during the year 1871, forty-one first-class steamers left that port for Europe, all carrying large cargoes, and in addition 701 sailing vessels cleared for foreign ports.

The chief of the tobacco division of the internal revenue department has prepared a paper for the information of the Committee on Ways and Means, estimating the number of tobacco users in the United States at 8,000,000, who each use 14 pounds 14 ounces of tobacco and 167 cigars annually.

The San Francisco *Scientific Press* says that the recently discovered process of separating gold by electro-galvanic dry amalgamation, is working successfully, and amalgamating gold of such infinitesimal fineness as could not be collected by water in motion. The amalgam requires twenty per cent of mercury, which repels all baser metals, so that the gold is secured pure.

On the 18th day of May, 1812, Calvin Knowlton was found guilty, by T. R. Hawley, J. P., of the State of Ohio, of riding from the township of Morgan to the township of Lebanon, with his sweetheart, on Sunday, before sunset, the J. P. defining this to be "breaking the laws of morality." The fine imposed was one dollar.

Secretary Boutwell decides that the tonnage tax should be levied on the first clearance of entry of vessels, after the expiration of the tonnage certificate for last payment; also, that railroad steamboat routes will not be touched, in cases where such routes connect with two or more of the designated ports between which transportation is authorized by law.

Of the thirty-seven States and ten Territories all but ten have appointed their Commissioners to the Centennial of our Independence at Philadelphia in 1876.

Recent experiments in England have shown a net profit of $105 per acre upon land that was systematically irrigated; whereas upon similar land of the same tract, when the irrigation was omitted, the net profit was only $45 per acre. The "Great American Desert," that once occupied so large a space on the maps of Western Territories, will nearly all be made productive by irrigation.

In fifty years past the Mexican nation has had over thirty changes of administrations, with several dictatorships thrown in for a seasoning.

The Patent Office is self-supporting. The annual report of Commissioner Leggett of the Patent Office, just submitted to the House, shows the net profits of the Bureau paid into the Treasury of the United States last year were $116,624, from aggregate receipts of $678,716, and that the balance on hand January 1, 1872, was $759,964. The total number of applications for patents was 19,472, of which 13,033 were granted, 12,511 of the number being to citizens of the United States.

Heretofore dogs have been credited with being in all cases the original propagators of hydrophobia, and thousands of innocent canine have been on that account doomed to death. But now there is said to be a victim of that terrible malady in Chicago who was never bitten by a dog. He is a German twenty-eight years of age, and goes into spasms and convulsions at the sight or thought of water. His paroxysms are described as dreadful, and the doctors can do nothing for him. This case, if authentic in all its particulars, shows that human flesh is liable to *rabies* as well as that of dogs.

Dean Stanley has been studying the Athanasian creed, and gives it as his opinion that the English copy was not made from the original Latin, but from a faulty Greek translation, which the compilers of the Prayer-book mistook for an original work of Athanasius.

PERSONAL.

Alex. Henderson, manager of the Lydia Thompson troupe, and reported husband of Lydia, through the death of his mother has come into possession of the family estates in England, valued at over half a million of dollars.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, is proposed in many quarters for nomination as the next Governor of Illinois.

A son of the late Anson Burlingame holds a position on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*.

Jenny Lind is still sojourning in Florence. At her last soiree she appeared in high-necked gray silk, trimmed with purple, an India muslin cape and fall of lace over her back hair, which is still worn in the same style as when she charmed her audience thirty years ago.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who have won golden opinions from all sorts of people during their European tour, leave Europe for Brazil to-day, the 20th of January.

Hon. William Allen, of Ohio, is said to be the sole survivor of the United States Senate of 1837-8, when Clay, Webster and Calhoun were among its members.

Miss Sarah F. Smiley, an eloquent Quakeress, is preaching in New York, with great acceptance, to Methodist, Presbyterian and other orthodox congregations.

Offenbach is not particular about his heroes. He is soon to bring out a new *opera bouffe* to be called *Le Roi Carotte*, at the Porte St. Martin Theater, Paris, the hero of which is to be the ex-Emperor Napoleon III.

There is a good deal that is heroic in the character of the ex-Empress of France. In a letter to a friend in Switzerland, referring to the events connected with the 4th of September, she takes up the pen in defense of the Emperor, and says of herself: "Being unable to conquer, I refused to divide when the enemy might at any moment enter through the breach our intestine dissensions opened to it. I obeyed a feeling of personal unselfishness by leaving to others the honors of defense the instant it was proved to me that I was alone and unable to negotiate peace. This must be known, and if it is not, I neither can nor wish to tell it. Of all my sufferings none has been more painful than to see that other such a career as the Emperor's public opinion has been so widely led as to require—not a political or strategetic explanation, which I could have understood, but—a detailed and narrative of the Emperor's personal conduct. What can be credited after such wildness. I have an absolute confidence in the power of truth! It is *sole* motive of the Emperor and of me has been the grandeur and prosperity of France. We may have made mistakes, but neither fear nor ambition ever entered our hearts—the single instant. I cannot now say disgust has never entered there."

The Queen of Greece, who recently gave birth to a big, bouncing boy, is but twenty-one years old, and yet has four children. She is a Russian lady, a niece, we believe, of the Czar, and is evidently doing her work as fast as she can.

A wealthy Bostonian named Jordan has guaranteed the cost of Gilmore's ensuing musical jubilee. The sound of the cymbal will be heard over Jordan, but if the receipts should fall short of the expenses, Jordan's road will be a hard one to travel.

Edmund About lately contracted to furnish the International Library in Paris with five new novels, for which he is to receive one hundred thousand francs. Edmund evidently knows what he is about.

A boy baby in New York was solemnly but hastily christened Mary Riley, and his parents grew so riley under the mistake that they have applied to the Legislature to unchristen her.

When the prose of the Chicago *Post* has become intolerably bad, it slides off into verse. This is its latest:

> Rev. Mr. Tyler, in the *Congregationalist*:
> Though Livingstone's alive as Alexis,
> He's traveling about on foot, just as patient as he list,
> And studying aboriginal dialects in the
>
> A curious supposed fact concerning Jeff. Davis has just come to light. It has always been thought that the great coceder was born in Kentucky, whence he imbibed his Bourbon propensities. It is now claimed, however, that that he first saw the light in Southport, Mass., Massachusetts, and removed to Kentucky with his father when a small child. His father is said to have been a wheelwright by trade, and the house where he lived on one side of the road, and the shop where he worked on the other side, are well remembered by living witnesses. After all, the Illinois rail appears to come from plebian stock, but Macbeth tried the game of attempted secession before South Carolina, so that even if the story be true, his political theory is naturally accounted for.

Mr. John S. Clarke, the comedian—who has been here since the 12th inst., and who acted, last week, in Philadelphia—will shortly return to London; and, early in February will reappear at the Strand Theater as *Dr. Ollapod*, in "The Poor Gentleman." It will be remembered,—and it is a remarkable fact in theatrical history,—that Mr. Clarke lately gave one hundred and fifty successive performances of *Dr. Pangloss*, at that theater, to large audiences.

HON. D. N. WHITE AND THE LAWYERS.

The New Fee Bill—What is It For—Who Want It—Why they Should not Have It.

In reply to the petition of members of the Bar for the repeal of the Reform Fee Bill, passed last winter, and the substitution of one of their own, the Hon. D. N. White has published the following:

The reasons given in this petition for this repeal are as follows:

First. That it is "impracticable and cumbrous in its operations and most unsatisfactory in its effects, and wrong in principle."

Second. That "it compels an unfortunate class to supply the county treasury out of their misfortune, when justice should be cheap and readily accessible."

These are formidable charges, and if true, the prayer of the petitioners should be granted. Let us examine them.

The first member of the first charge is, that the law is "impracticable and cumbrous." To this we reply, that we have the statement of the Controller of the county, to whom all the returns are made directly, to the reverse. He says that with one exception, the law works well, and produces all the benefits expected from it. That exception is in regard to the State tax on salaries, which is intended to be corrected by a bill now before the Legislature. Even if it had been cumbrous, I do not see how effects of the lawyers as they had nothing to do with it more than to pay the fees when they became due. That it is not "impracticable" is clearly shown by facts, for it has gone into operation and there has been no friction, with the above mentioned exception, and it may be, such as may have arisen from the pertinacious opposition of interested office-holders to the bill.

The second member of the first charge is, that it is "unsatisfactory in its effects." What is meant by this I confess I do not know, and I question if the lawyers who signed the petition can tell themselves. Whenever they will condescend to point out these "unsatisfactory effects," I am ready to listen to them, but it seems to me neither manly nor just to attack a measure intended solely to work a reform in our county offices, by such vague and unproved charges.

The third member of the first charge is, that the fee bill they wish to repeal is "wrong in principle." Now what is the principle which underlies this fee bill—and the only principle? It is, that the officer shall receive from the emoluments of his office a fair salary for his services, and *nothing more*. All the machinery provided, has this sole end. Its incidents are, that the temptation shall be removed from him to charge illegal fees for the sake of swelling his emoluments—and the further temptation of giving meagre salaries to his clerks for the same purpose. It thus protects both the subordinate clerks of the office, and the unfortunate litigant. If such a principle, with such beneficent incidents is wrong, the lawyers who signed the petition have a different standard from which to judge right and wrong than I have.

The second charge is, that "it *compels an unfortunate class to supply the county treasury out of their misfortune?*" This is a most extraordinary charge to come from such high legal authority, in so offhand a manner, being as it is, wholly devoid of truth. The fee bill does not, either in whole or part, either directly or indirectly, compel an unfortunate class to pay anything more than was required of them before the bill passed, unless, indeed, the schedule of fees sent on by some of these same lawyers, and appended to the bill at their request, was an increase of fees. They asserted that it was on the whole a decrease of fees. That is their own matter. I cannot take it on myself to say whether it is or not. If it is not, then the unfortunate class spoken of are not compelled to do anything more than they were before the bill passed.

There is a quibble in the statement of the charge, which may be urged in its favor. It says that this "unfortunate class" is compelled to supply the county treasury, because the fee bill requires all fees to be paid into the county treasury in the first place, but it also requires them to be paid out for salaries and clerk hire, and State taxes, leaving the surplus, if any, which used to go into the pockets of the officers, to go into the county treasury, to help to pay the enormous expenses according to the taxpayers from litigation. But in no aspect of the case does it change the relations of the litigant, the "unfortunate class," one iota for the worse, particularly for the litigant, for it protects him from illegal fees which every one of these lawyers knows litigants were subjected to before the passage of this bill.

The petition also says that "justice should be cheap and readily accessible," thus by inuendo conveying the impression that the fee bill had made justice inaccessible. Now there is nothing in the act, either in its letter or spirit, which justifies such an inference. The innuendo is wholly unjustified by any thing in the bill or in its practical working, and is unworthy of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the petition.

It is notorious that before the passage of the fee bill, justice was dearer and more universally in some if not all the offices, and thus the "unfortunate class" had no protection, and it has been asserted that through the lawyers they could get none, because illegal fees could not afford to quarrel with the officers. The fee bill cuts up illegal fees by the roots, and removes the temptation to charge them. Thus it has really cheapened litigation, and been of immense benefit to the "unfortunate class."

What the petition means by the word "accessible," unless it means that the fee bill has rendered justice less accessible than before, I cannot guess. If it does mean that, the petitioners have insinuated what is not true so far as any requirement in the fee bill is concerned.

These petitioners lay great stress on the assumption that the "unfortunate class" are required to supply the county treasury, but they make no complaint that the State requires one-half of all the fees from Allegheny county officers, after deducting fifteen hundred dollars, allowing nothing for expenses and clerk hire. Has the State got this, although the officers have to do

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY, January 30, 1872.

We have some rumors of failures, which have caused considerable surprise and some uneasiness among those interested. Though we are informed that in one case it is but the culmination of old and well known difficulties. It used to be said that we had no failures in Pittsburgh, but we seem falling into some of the unpleasant fashions of our neighbors, whom we once looked down on.

We find on reviewing the quotations of bonds of some fifty leading cities, furnished by Messrs. Utley & Bowen of New York, three are quoted above par, viz: New York, Detroit and Pittsburgh. Sales are reported of City 4½'s at 53; 5's at 73; 6's at 81; 7's at 101; Allegheny County 5's at 73; 6's of 1865 at 90. Columbia is held firmly at 26.

From Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. we have a circular concerning the placing of the Northern Pacific loan, in which they say:

"It having been decided to negotiate the Northern Pacific Loan before the European public in a manner somewhat similar to the method adopted in this country—so as to render more certain the placing of the bonds with actual investors and permanent holders, instead of speculators—the Agents, under the usages prevalent there, to first "offer" the loan in the usual manner through the press and general subscription books. This gives the securities a recognized standing at the Bourses of Europe, and places the Company largely before the English and Continental public.

"After the formal announcement, subscription books were opened at London, on the 8th of January, and before the closing of the books on the 15th over two millions of the bonds were subscribed for—the orders being largely from the Provinces for investment.

—Some twelve months ago the Northern Pacific Railroad appeared on our market as an applicant for public favor. It was then in its incipiency; little was known of the country through which the road was to pass, and that little was imperfect and erroneous. It being then an experiment, the success of which was contingent upon the sale of the bonds, we hesitated to give any advice but that of caution to investors, especially to those of small means, on which they were dependent for support, believing that those who could afford to buy were only those who could afford to lose. A thorough examination of the route has demonstrated that the greater part of the line is through a country as favorable for railroad travel and for farming purposes as that in which we live, that the country is settling up more rapidly than that along the present route, and that a large traffic of large amount from the already settled country north of the road is but awaiting the laying of the rails.

The successful sale of the loan in this country, and the large amounts placed in Europe, with confident expectation of an increased investment demand, will furnish means to complete a large portion of the road, and practically assures the early absorption of the remainder of the loan.

From a thorough examination of the prospects of the road, we can now give an unqualified recommendation to it. It may be well for investors to bear in mind that during the coming summer a 6 per cent. loan will probably be placed on the market, and the present 7-30's withdrawn or advanced to a premium.

—Western Savings Bank stock sold last evening at McIlwaine's stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, for $52.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¼	112¼	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	112½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
New 5s	110	110	110
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	114½	114¾	114½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6s of 1881	115½	115½	115½
U. S. 6s of 1865, old	110½	110½	110½
U. S. 6s of 1865, new	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. 5s of 1874	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. 5s of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	110½	110½	110½
U. S. 6s, January and July, 1865	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. 6s, January and July, 1868	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5s, January and July, 1868	112¼	112¼	112¼
Union Pacific Railroad	94¾	94¾	94¾
Central Pacific			
Currency Pacifics			

—We have received the card of the Niles Saving Association of Niles, O. C. H. Andrews, President; James Ford, Cashier; Correspondents, National Park Bank, New York; Ira B. McVay & Co., Pittsburgh.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 of coin bonds, under the 3d section of the act of February, or $3,000,000 in all, and to sell $2,000,000 of gold on the second and fourth Thursdays, or $2,666,666 in all.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 30, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Erie						
West'n Union Tel						
Cleveland & Pitts						
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Ex						
American Express						
United States Ex						
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Erie	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Reading	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	91	91	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts			95	95	94½	94½
Chicago & Rock I			99½	99½	99½	99½
Pac. of Missouri			61	61	61	61
North Western	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Do. preferred						
Toledo & Wabash						
Do. Pref						
Fort Wayne						
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92	92	92
Ohio and Miss	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hoosac & R						
Hudson						
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific						
	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds		65¾				
So. 6s		69½				
South Carolina, July		57½				
South Carolina, April		57½				
Missouri 6s		87				

—There were one hundred and sixty savings banks doing business in Massachusetts during 1871, with a total number of depositors of 642,988, an increase of 47,240 over 1870. The aggregate of the deposits during the year was $426,296,286, or $357 58 each depositor, an increase of $27,798,845 over 1870. These facts indicate a prosperous condition of the working people of the Old Bay State.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	60½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62
Reading	36½	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	46	Camden and Amboy	126½
Catawissa	46	Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Little Creek & Alley R.	64½	Reading, sales at 37	37¾

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 30.—Cattle—supply 190 cars, about 150 cars last week; the market opened dull at heavy sales meagre and to country dealers; sales dull. Sales 66 Illinois steers of 1,205 lbs at $5 85; 64 Ohios of 1,330 to 1,415 lbs at $6 00@6 10; cows—supply 8,700; market active and higher; supply not enough for the demand; sales at $3 10@5 25 for fair to good.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 30, 1872.

REMARKS—The extreme severity of the weather has had a depressing effect upon the markets, hence we have no particular changes to note in prices. The recent advance in wheat and flour is fully maintained, and holders sell close up to quotations, which we give below. The rivers are still ice bound, with a fair prospect of continuing so for a time. Railroads have all the business they can handle, and a little more.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pots and pearls, refined 4¾@4¾c; common 4¼@4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c @ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. We are reported sales at 50@55c @ gallon for choice.

APPLES—Receipts 573 bbls. Good winter $4 00 to $4 50 @ bbl; common $2 00 to 3 50 @ bbl.

BEANS—Navy, $2 00@2 50 @ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $8 00@8 50 @ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 7½@c @ lb.

BRANDS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@3 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 72 packages. Strictly prime table we still command 30@35c @ lb; medium to common dull at 12@16c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts green meats 7,614 pieces. No change in prices. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13@13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7½c. Pork 8@8½c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c. Breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 10½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9¼c for steamed, 10c for kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾@11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 4,666 pieces.

CIDER—XXX $12 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00@10 00.

CHEESE—Receipts 33 boxes. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio factory 14@14½c; Early 13@13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¾@22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17 00@18 00 @ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00; Cushi' crates $2 00@2 25.

CIDER—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@3 75 @ bbl.

DRIED HOGS—Sales at 5@5½c @ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples 7@8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 10@11c; old 10c; halved 7½@8½c; quarters 7@7½c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $2 90; half box $1; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The cold weather has caused a falling off in the receipts and prices are firmer though not higher. We quote strictly fresh at 32@34c per doz; packed 24@25c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,407 bbls. Advanced prices are fully maintained, with the prospect of still higher figures. We quote as follows: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 60, sacks $8 30; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 20. This is an advance of 40@50 @ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Following are the store rates: Amber $8 25 @ bbl; Snow Flake $7 75; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7, Wyoming $7 25; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 50@7 00.

FEATHERS—Demand active, with sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 67½c to the trade; from store 65@ 65c; mixed 60@60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand, especially for New Orleans molasses. The late advance in green coffees is fully maintained. Following are the revised quotations:

Coffee—Active and and 1c higher: Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24@24½c; Java 30@31c; Laguayra 25@26c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in sets of 20 packages, 26@27c.

Sugar—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 12¾c; crushed 14½c; A c offee 12¾c; 13 12½c; C 12¼c; O 12c; O 11½c; O yellow 10¾@11c; P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10@11c; fair 10c. Sugars similar New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good to c prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; Perfection, 60c; Whitney 58c; Extra Silver 56c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35@40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop 53c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8@8½c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 26c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley since our last:

	Cars.		Cars.
Wheat, sacks	411	Corn, sacks	1,563
Oats, sacks	1,719	Rye, sacks	432
Barley, sacks	329		

It will be seen that the receipts of wheat are very light. We are reported sales at the following figures, which represent car load lots: Red winter $1 50@1 52; white do 1 55@1 60; white Genesee that prices have not yet reached the highest point. Corn—sales by car lots as follows: Car of ear, shelled 50@51c. Oats are in large receipt, with a fair demand; car lots 48@50c @ bushel. Rye is scarce, with sales at 90@92c. Barley dull and nominal, with little inquiry; sales have been made as low as 85c prime to quality; a prime article of fall will command 90c.

HAY—Prices weak at 22@25 per ton for baled.

HORSE—New Tin at 60@65c @ lb; old 70@ 40@45c @ lb.

HUCKS—In demand at 2½@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c @ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 @ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $290@295.

HOUNDY—$5 00 @ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in shipping way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra at 85@85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80@80c.

LIME—Perrysburg white $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00 @ cwt; seconds $1 40@1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50. Mow.

MINCE MEAT—Held at 15c per lb.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 13@16c; ducks 12@14c; geese 9@10c; chickens 12@16c; live turkeys $1 00@1 50.

POTATOES—Demand moderate. Prime peachblows at 75@80c @ bushel.

PUTTY—Fair inquiry at 4@4½c @ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ½-lb cans at $1 50; ¼-lb $1; 1-lb $6 @ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25, first hands; store $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80@—.

SUGAR—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c @ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—High wines 90c; common rectified 95c a $1 00; proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 00@1 05 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 at 09 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1872.

REMARKS.—The oil market continues dull, prices being very unsatisfactory. This state of affairs is no doubt as well known to our readers as ourselves. In regard to prices, like oil, they are very unsettled, the following are the ruling rates:

CRUDE.

The quotations for the following delivery were: Spot 10¾c; January 10¾c; S. O. all year 10c; R. O. all year 9c; S. O. January to July 10@10½c; R. O. same time 12¾c. For quotations in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of either life or activity, oil for Eastern delivery being freely offered as follows: Spot 22c; January 22c; February 22½c; March 23c. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 30.—The *Herald* says: The market on upper creek is steady but dull with no material change in prices. On lower creek the market is dull but firm. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	5 85
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	5 82½
500 bbls upper creek, spot	5 85
2,000 bbls upper creek S. O. first three months	3 85
1,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., first three months	3 85
2,000 bbls upper creek, regardless	3 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 20
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 20
250 bbls Oil City, spot regardless	4 20
750 bbls Oil City, spot regardless	4 20
1,000 bbls lower, spot regardless	4 00
500 bbls lower creek, spot regardless	4 02½
500 bbls lower creek, spot regardless	4 00
750 bbls lower creek, spot gravity	4 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., first three months	4 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, S.O., first three months	4 00

NEW YORK, January 30.—Closing market of 29th. Market very dull and prices unsettled and nominal: crude in bulk 13c; refined 23c; sales 1,000 bbls at 23c; cases 23¼@23½c. Philadelphia delivery weak; refined quoted at 22½@23c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—Market quiet; S. W. January 22c; crude in bulk 12½c; in bbls 16½c; cases 27½c. February 22c; March 22½c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 30.—Market quiet and held at 4 10; offering $5 90@5 95.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 30.—Market very quiet, dull and weak $4 05.

OIL CITY, January 30.—Market quiet and nothing doing; ordinary on lower road held at $4 05; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 20.

TITUSVILLE, January 30.—The market opens quiet but held firm; holders of spot ask $3 90; buyers bid $3 85@3 87½; futures very dull.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—January 20¾@22c; February 22½c; March 23c; crude 11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, January 30.—Market opens quiet but held firm; holders of spot ask $3 90; buyers bid $3 85@3 87½; futures very dull.

Receipts of Bloom, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	16	Chess, S & Co, m	6
Hallman & H, m	4	Singer, N & Co, m	3
J A Caughey, m	3	Loomis & C, m	1
Brown & Co., m	1	J W Porter, b	3
Zug & Co., m	3		
Total			40

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	10	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	4
J W Porter, m	6	J. Roamer, m	3
J. A. Caughey, m	5	R Waster, m	2
J Moorhead, m	4	Lloyd A B, m	1
Hallman A. H. m	4	Brown & Co.,	1
Total			40

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, P & Co, m	11	Wilson, G & Co, o	1
McKnight, P & Co, o	6	Moorhead & Co, o	1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co., o	1	Kloman, C & Bro, o	1
Total			93

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Lewis, O & F, m	2

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

January 29.—The market is very firm with good receipts:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$44 00@46 00
Hanging Rock, No 2, charcoal	43 00@44 00
Hanging Rock, mill	40 00@41 00
Western stone coal, No 1	43 00@44 00
Western stone coal, No 2	41 00@42 00
Western stone coal, mill	39 00@40 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 1	43 00@44 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 2	41 00@42 00
St. Louis stone coal, mill	39 00@40 00
Tennessee No 1 foundry	43 00@44 00
Tennessee No 2 foundry	41 00@42 00
Tennessee mill	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla, and Red river	58 00@60 00
Coal blast Tennessee	48 00@50 00

—Courier Journal.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@109¾.

NEW YORK, January 30—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull and steady at 109¾@109¾. Loans were from 2 to 7 per cent. Clearings $60,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@6 @ cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds quiet and steady.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady.

Missouri 6s	93	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	65¾	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	65¾	North Carolinas, new	15¾
Virginias, new	57		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened dull, but during the morning advanced from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Toward the close prices declined ¾ to 1 ¾ cent., first on a rumor of a new issue of 50,000 shares of Erie, and afterwards on the rumor of a movement to foreclose the mortgage by another rumor of a *qua warranto* by the Attorney General to forfeit the charter of the company to the State. The market finally closed dull and unsettled, feeling and some recovery from the decline of the afternoon. The dealings were limited in extent and the market generally dull. The chief features of the day were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Erie and Wabash. Express stocks have been strong; Wells-Fargo advanced to 61.

Western Union	72¾	New Jersey Central	110½
Quicksilver	29	St. Paul	59
Adams Express	93½	do pref	74¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	59½	Toledo & Wabash	39
American Express	60½	do pref	86
U. S. Express	61¾	Fort Wayne	97
Pacific Mail	36¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
New York Central	97½	do pref	54
N. Y. Central Scrip	93½	Chicago & Alton	100½
Erie	20¼	do pref	123¾
do preferred	66	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Harlem	116½	C & A C	97
do pref	120	Burlington & Quincy	140
Reading	114¾	Lake Shore	93¾
Mich Central	91	Panama	92½
Cleveland & Pitts	93½	Illinois Central	128
Northwestern	81½	Union Pacific	34¾
do pref	91	C P Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	110½	Union	92

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 30, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined ¾c; $1 23¾ cash; $1 23 seller February; $1 25¾ March. Corn dull and declined ¾@¾c; 40¾@41c cash, 40¾c seller February. Oats—No 2 dull at 29¾@. Rye—No 2 quiet, and a shade firmer at 68¾c. Barley—No 2 fall stronger and 1@1½c higher, at 61@61½c.

PROVISIONS—Held at 8½c for mess pork; $15 bid. Lard firm and steady at 8.55c cash or seller February; 8.50c seller March; 9.25c seller April. Green meats firm; hams 6½@c; shoulders 4½c; rough sides 5½c. Hams in pickle steady at 8¾@8¾c.

CATTLE—Dull and weak at $3@5 62.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Cotton higher; sales 3,000 bales; middling upland 22½c. Flour dull and nominal; superfine western and State $5 25@5 40; common to good extra $6 35@7 70; good to choice do $7 75@8 50; white wheat western $7 20@7 40; St. Louis $6 75@9 50; fine flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 1 spring, in store, $1 50@1 52; No 1 do $1 50@1 56; winter red western $1 60@1 65; amber $1 65@1 70; white $1 67@1 75; extra choice amber Michigan $1 85. Rye quiet; western 94@95c. Barley dull; western 90c. Malt unchanged. Corn 1c lower; new western mixed, afloat, 75@76c; yellow western 74¾c; new western mixed, in store, 76c. Oats scarcely so firm; western and Ohio 52@55c. Eggs unchanged. Hay and hops a shade changed. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; Cuba 9a 9¾c; centrifugal 11¾c. New Orleans 9@10c. Rice quiet at 7¾@8½c. Crude petroleum nominal. Refined 22c. Turpentine firm at 42½@43c. Pork dull; new mess $14 62½; old mess $14 50; new prime mess $12 50; prime mess $14. Beef steady; mess $9@11; extra $11@13; bams steady at 22@23c; new mess $24@25; extra $14@18; dia $19@21. Dressed hogs $6@6 25. Cut meats firm; shoulders 5@5½c; hams 8@9½c; middles quiet; long clear 7½c. Lard more active; No 1 steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9¼c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firmer at 13@15½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Dry goods—There is a fair quietness doing in staple articles where there are wants of an early trade, and the market is gathering strength. Amoskeag 42-inch bleached muslins have advanced from 16c to 16½c; 36-inch do 13c to 13c; Pepperell brown sheetings are up a half cent per yard; Atlantic A 13c; The Grand now commands 14c; and R do 13c; while brown drills of the same make have risen from 15½c to 15½c; Canoe ¾ bleached cottons are advanced from 8 to 8½c; six corl spool cotton meets with ready sale at 70c for best brands. Braids are in good request at the opening. No change has been occasioned by the active competition. Detroitable makes are having an extensive sale among jobbers, in anticipation of an advance in sympathy with yarns and wool.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—Tobacco firm and active; sales of 92 hhds: leaf $6@6 75; low to fair leaf $5@5; common to good common $3 50@4 75. Bagging firmer, and dealers asking 3c advance over yesterday's figures. Cotton firmer; middling 21½c. Flour firm and active. Grain quiet; wheat, red and white, in elevator, $1 50@1 70; corn, shelled, 59c; oats 50c; rye 90c. Provisions very firm and active; sales of lots of mess pork $13 75; bacon shoulders 6½c; sides, clear rib, 7½c; do clear 8c; hams, sugar cured, 12½c; hams in pickle 11½c. Lard in tierce 9¼@9½c; kegs 10¼@10½c. Whisky steady at 93@93c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—Cotton steady; middling 21¾@21¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Molasses—demand fair and prices advanced 2c. Eggs quiet and declined to 25@26c. Butter quiet. Cheese quiet. Mess pork quiet and unchanged, at $14 25. Lard quiet at 9@9½c for steam and kettle. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held at 6¾c; sides clear rib and clear sa8¾c. Hogs firm at $4 75@5 00; receipts 2,000. Cattle scarce and firm at 50@75c higher; good to extra Kentucky $5 00@6 25. Whisky higher at 89c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—Flour dull; superfine $5 25@5 75; extras $5 75@6 25; Minnesota $7 00@8 00. Wheatdull; State and western red $1 50@1 56; amber $1 60; white $1 70@1 75. Rye 92. Corn firm; new yellow coastwise 55c. Oats strong; white 50@56c; mixed 52c; black 50@55c. Provisions firmer. Crude petroleum 16¾c; refined 22¾c. Whisky dull at 94@95c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 30.—Beef cattle—Receipts 444; there was considerable buoyancy to the market, and prices improved from ¼ to ½ cent. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,702; sheep sold quicker than for two weeks past, but there is no apparent advance in prices; sales in lots at $2 50@5 00 each; extra $6 00@8 25.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 $1 24; No 2 $1 22¾; Oats steady No 2 32¾c. Corn dull; No 1 nominal 40½c. Rye active and advanced; No 1 68c. Barley active; No 2 fall 61c. Hogs firm at $4@4 50. Mess pork firm at $12 50.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 30.—Wheat dull but held firm; No 1 red winter $1 51; No 2 $1 43@44. Corn dull at 52c. Oats quiet and weak at 44c. Refined petroleum quiet at 20½c; 10 car lots; 21@22c in small lots. Crude dull but firm at $4 75@4 80.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 30.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 2 Michigan $1 47¾; No 2 red $1 47¾. Corn dull; low mixed 48c. Oats a shade better and quiet; No 1 42c; rejected 39c. Clover seed steady; Michigan $6 25. Hogs firm at $5 20@5 25.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 30.—Wheat dull and drooping; extra $1 56¾. Corn dull and declined; yellow 52@53c. Oats firm. Clover seed active at $6 25@6 30. Dressed hogs quiet at $5 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 30.—Cotton firm at 21½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 30.—Cotton firm; low middling 21c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—Cotton strong; and active; sales 11,000 bales; good ordinary 20c; low middlings 21¼@21½c; middlings 22c. Receipts 6,289 bales; exports—Barcelona 923 bales; stock 221,462 bales.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF CHESTER,	CITY OF RICHMOND.

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry.....30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh.....$41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, New York;
BINGHAM & CUSHING, 143 Smithfield street; or THOMAS H. HARRIS & CO., 17 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Aleppo	Feb. 3	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Feb. 3	France.
Australia	Feb. 3	Glasgow.
Holland	Feb. 7	Liverpool.
China	Feb. 7	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Feb. 10	Liverpool.
England	Feb. 10	Liverpool.
Perrire	Feb. 10	France.
City of New York	Feb. 10	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 10	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	Feb. 14	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	Feb. 17	Liverpool.
India	Feb. 17	Glasgow.
Spain	Feb. 14	Liverpool.
Republic	Feb. 17	Liverpool.
Rowena	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
Idaho	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
W. Lauterit	Feb. 24	France.
City of London	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb. 24	Liv rpool.
Atlantic	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb. 28	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb. 29	Liverpool.
Baltic	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Egypt	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Siberia	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Mar. 6	Liverpool.
Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 30, 1872.

River closed, with four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 15 at 6 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 26, 1872.

River closed, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 10 at 6 P. M. G.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—The river has fallen two feet six inches to-day, doubtless from some g

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 30.—Hon. Peter John Rocke King, M. P. for East Surrey, in an address delivered at Southwark to-night, said that the well-informed people of England were not uneasy about the American treaty.

PARIS, January 30.—Advices from Ajaccio say that many Bonapartists are arriving in Corsica, and that a letter from Napoleon is soon expected. It is reported that Picard will shortly submit a motion to the National Assembly, providing for the consolidation of the republic, and that a counter proposition will be put forward by the Orleanists, appointing the Duke D'Aumale Lieutenant General of France.

SALT LAKE.

Brigham Young Withdraws a Reward for a Murderer—Prisoners Charged with Murder to be Admitted to Bail.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Brigham Young advertises this evening in the Church organ that in 1866 he offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer of J. H. Robinson, but now, in consequence of endangering the lives of innocent men, he withdraws that offer.

To-morrow afternoon Chief Justice McKeon will hear the motion of United States Deputy Attorney High to admit all prisoners charged with murder to bail. The order for this motion was by telegraph from Attorney General Williams, and is done, as stated, to save expense.

One hundred and ninety tons of bullion from the Ballou, Breed & Co. works, Tecnta, were shipped to New York Saturday *via* steamer and the Isthmus. The inducement of this route is lower freights.

Accounts from the mining districts are favorable. Little Cottonwood has run out since the 11th one hundred and four tons of bullion. This bullion will also go *via* San Francisco and the Isthmus.

The Legislative Assembly is in session.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1872.

HALL'S RESIGNATION—BILLS AGAINST THE CITY AND COUNTY.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from Mayor Hall to Comptroller Green, in which he announces his intention of soon retiring from office. The *Tribune* will also publish to-morrow a list of the outstanding claims against the city and county, which are to be submitted to the board of audit. It says a brief examination of the list shows that many of the frauds by which Tweed profited are concealed in these bills. A bill of $1,300,000 for plumbing, submitted before the board was appointed, has been withdrawn and will probably not be submitted again. Shadoners' bills amount to $1,200,000, and bills of newspapers are for very large amounts. Accompanying this list are also official estimates obtained from the Comptroller of the cash of fifteen of the public departments for the present year. They aggregate $13,650,408 53. The *Tribune* denounces them as extravagant, and urges close scrutiny not only of outstanding claims but department appropriations.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the American Geographical Society to-night, Judge Daly presiding, the annual report was read, giving the membership at 554. Henry Clews, treasurer, reported the receipts of the year at $3,112; expenditures, $2,981. The old officers were re-elected. Professor Gilmore, of Yale College, delivered the annual address.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29.—The House of Representatives have adopted joint resolutions declaring the proposed reduction of the import duty on rice unwise and impolitic, and requesting, also, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives to use their influence to secure the continuance of the present duty.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—The temperance bill which was discussed in the Senate to-day, was virtually killed by the rejection of a motion to engross it. Only eight Senators supported the bill. Gov. Brown's veto of the bill to pay the State bonds in currency will be up for discussion to-morrow, but members say it will be postponed, as letters have been sent to Washington for an official copy of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, and there is a great desire to postpone action until it is received.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The vote on the waterworks question in Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday, resulted in its defeat—565 against and 105 in favor.

Ex-alderman Joseph A. Montgomery, of Chicago, was yesterday found guilty on the indictment for bribery, and was offered to plead guilty on another indictment.

Alexis regrets very much that railroad and steamboat arrangements already made will prevent his visiting Cincinnati. A visit to that city was part of the original programme proposed by the Czar before the party left St. Petersburg.

Fulton of St. John, N. B., has refused the challenge of Brown, of Halifax, to row at Belford basin, or on the Kennebecasis. Instead, he proposes Springfield, Mass. Brown's committee will finally offer to row on the Kennebecasis, and if the offer be not accepted the race will be declared off.

The steamer Peruvian, from England, reports heavy weather during the entire passage. She sailed yesterday afternoon from Halifax for Baltimore.

The opinion prevails in Halifax that the Dominion government will accept the treaty of Washington. It is known that a large majority in Parliament is in favor of it.

The Cincinnati Cotton Exchange was formally opened yesterday. One of the speakers stated that fourteen years ago the only house in the city engaged in the cotton trade abandoned it as unprofitable. Last year the sales reached $6,000,000, and the receipts at that port exceeded in value that of any other staple. He believed that with a proper increase of capital and a Southern railroad the cotton trade of Cincinnati would soon equal that of the Atlantic coast.

The stove and tin ware establishment of J. W. Wittering, at Memphis, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss on stock $3,000; the building was valued at $10,000, and insured.

The firm of Blanchard & Furgeson, of St. Louis, entered suit yesterday against the President of the Mercantile Bank of that city, for defamation of character, for rejecting a note made by the plaintiffs with the remark, "We would not touch it with a ten foot pole." They are under protest there now. The plaintiffs claim $50,000 damages.

A prison reform meeting was held in Boston last evening. Governor Washburne in the chair. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to co-operate with Dr. Wines in forwarding his plans for the International Congress to be held in London next July.

The opening session of the Woman Suffrage Association was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, last evening, about six hundred persons being present. William Lloyd Garrison spoke, and denounced the doctrine of free love as advanced by Mrs. Woodhull in connection with a woman suffrage government.

The reception to the Grand Duke Alexis in Louisville last night was in every way a success. The banquet cost upwards of $5,000; a band of forty pieces furnished the music. The Duke danced the first quadrille with Mrs. Gen. Preston.

Over $400,000 have been subscribed toward the construction of a new Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis. It is to cover the entire square bounded by Third and Fourth and Chestnut and Pine streets, and will cost $3,000,000. It is proposed to make it the finest building on the continent.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

January 30, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	1	6
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	8
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	0	5	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	2
Vicksburgh, Miss.	0	0	0	9

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 30.—Clear and cold; river falling; ice running very heavy. Arrived—Lady Lee, Red river; Columbia, White river; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans—All of which laid up and laid off crews. Departed—Lockwood, Cairo; Legal Tender, White river; John Dillon, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 30.—Down—Semmole, 11 last night; John Kyle, 4 A. M.; Katie, 2 P. M.; Natchez, 6 P. M. Up—Indiana, 9 A. M.; H. S. Turner, 10 last night; Glencoe, 4 A. M.; Mollie Ebert, 10 A. M. Cool and clear. River falling.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 30.—Thermometer 9 this morning, 30 this evening. River falling fast. Arrived—Armadillo, from above.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 30.—Arrived—Ironsides and barges; Argosy and Potomac, Cincinnati. Cloudy and cold.

Furniture for City Hall.

At the meeting of the City Hall Commissioners last evening, the contract for furniture for the Council Chambers and other offices yet unfurnished in the new building, were awarded as follows: To Meyer & Son, council desks, railings and President's desks complete, $3,812; Dauler & Sons, 112 chairs for Council Chamber, $9 75 each, lowest price in the East, $12 each; McLean & Co., 100 office chairs at $12 50 each. Chairs of the same style would cost in the East $16 each.

SAUT STE. MARIE.

St. Mary's River—Improvements Made and Yet Needed—An Example for Ohio River Cities—Business of the Ship Canal—Grant's Funeral Sermon Over the Defunct Democracy.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, January 4, 1872.

The St. Mary's river properly extends from Point Iroquois, twenty miles west of this place, to Detour, and is about eighty miles long. With the exception of the light houses on Point Iroquois and Round Island, but little work was required to make the river navigable to this place, and the work required here I have already given in detail.

About twelve miles below this is an expanse of the river which is called Lake George, and here a channel has to be dredged out for a number of miles, and buoys planted. As you leave this lake you encounter the Neebish Rapids, where considerable work was necessary; and from this to the mouth of the river considerable money has been expended to make navigation safe. I believe the amount of the appropriations made by Congress, at different times, for the improvement of the river, not including light houses and the work on the canal, is nearly half a million of dollars. This expenditure of money admits vessels of only twelve feet draught, which is found insufficient to accommodate the increased trade on Lake Superior, and it will require a further expenditure of at least two million dollars to make it safe for a vessel drawing fifteen feet of water to navigate the river at night, which no one is fool-hardy enough to undertake at present.

These expenditures may seem extravagant to people at a distance, who, perhaps, never think that only for this the flour for which they now pay $7 per barrel would otherwise cost them $8, and that iron which is now transported from Marquette to Cleveland, a distance of seven hundred miles, as low as $2 50, would otherwise cost probably $10 per ton, and everything in proportion.

Every dollar asked for should be appropriated to make our lakes navigable by vessels of the largest draught, and Congress should be liberal in this matter, and I believe there has been no opposition to these appropriations any Republican Congress, and it seems therefore the more singular that there should be so much tardiness in granting the means necessary to the improvement of the Ohio River. There should be no interruption to navigation on that river for want of water if $12,200,000 or $15,000,000 will make it navigable; and if Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places along the river had half the pluck and perseverance of Chicago and other cities on the Lakes, there would long before this have been no obstructions from Pittsburgh to the Gulf of Mexico. You should ask for it in the name of the American people, as the entire nation is interested in so important a matter.

The following will be embodied in the forthcoming annual report of G. H. Carleton, Superintendent of the St. Mary's Ship Canal, for the year 1871:

Passages through the canal—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Tons.
Sail vessels	1,064	Tonnage, tons	355,598
Steam vessels	575	Tonnage, tons	336,501
Total tonnage, tons			732,100
Total tonnage in 1870, tons			696,825
Passengers—			
By Buffalo line			10,590
By Chicago line			2,124
By Canada line			3,136
Total			15,850
Total in 1870			17,158

Among the freights were the following:

	1870.	1871.
Pig iron, tons	27,072	23,704
Iron ore, tons	109,850	327,461
Mass copper, tons		1,091
Ingot copper, tons		7,666
Stamp copper, tons		5,805
Total copper, tons	11,301	14,562
Silver ore, tons		461
Wheat, bush	49,709	1,376,705
Flour, bbls	9,578	204,239
Fish, half bbls		26,050
Pelts and furs, bdls		280
Blankets, tons		21
Apples, bbls		18,839
Coarse grains, bush		283,464
Coal, tons		46,798
Butter, lbs		519,545
Tobacco, lbs		258,179
Liquors, bbls		4,196
Total am't of receipts	$41,896 45	$33,855 45
Total receipts since opening of canal in 1855		$389,310 32

It will be seen that while the tonnage for 1871 is greater than that of 1870, the receipts are much less, which is owing to the reduction of the tolls from six to four and one-half cents per ton.

The difference in the exhibit of iron ore between 1870 and 1871 is caused partially by the fact that freights are somewhat cheaper from Escanaba than from Marquette, but also for the reason that the rates on flour and grain were much higher this year than usual, and on iron lower in the early part of the season, and consequently vessels were withdrawn from the iron trade to carrying wheat, while steamers carried comparatively little ore this year. When the iron mines of Lake Superior are properly developed, and when Minnesota and the country to the westward and southward of that State becomes settled with a hearty population of farmers, and the Northern Pacific Railroad begins to bring the products not only of the Pacific States but those of the Orient to Lake Superior, then we will see a commerce on that lake at which the world will look with astonishment. Pittsburgh should prepare to reap considerable advantage from this commerce. Philadelphia and Erie must be largely profited by it.

The following shows the state of the thermometer for three successive days: Tuesday night, December 19, 32° below zero; Wednesday night, December 20, 43° below zero; Thursday night, December 21, 20° below zero.

We received the President's Message on Christmas day, and it gives general satisfaction. I think it would do well for the funeral sermon of the expired Democratic party.

A. P. H.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

	Due.
Cornelius & Co., J. M., Beaver, Pa.	1
French, Mrs. E. J., Atlanta, Ga.	3
Howell, Barr & Co., New York, N. Y.	3
Hoffi Jacob, Harrisville, Pa.	3
Ohlmacher, Mrs. A., Milwaukee, Wis.	4
Williams, Mrs., Canton, O.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, January 30, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm'r	Change in Hours	Thermometer	Change in Hours	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force to square foot	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.24	..	16	4	W.	10	.50	C	4
Cairo	30.30	..	37	4	W.	9	.40	C	1
Chicago, Ill.	30.28	..	16	4	W.	9	.40	C	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.49	02	16	4	W.	7	.21	B	1
Cleveland, O.	30.37	04	20	4	S. W.	2	.02	B	1
Davenport, Iowa	30.40	04	3	6	W.	6	.18	C	1
Detroit, Mich.	30.35	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..
Louisville, Ky.	30.45	03	20	10	S. W.	..	..	B	1
Memphis, Tenn.	30.52	03	32	4	....	..	..	A	1
Nashville, Tenn.	30.52	..	23	11	....	..	..	A	1
New Orleans, La.	30.47	..	65	2	....	..	..	A	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.46	..	16	4	....	..	..	A	1
Shreveport, La.	30.50	03	36	4	....	..	..	A	1
St. Louis, Mo.	30.58	04	16	8	S. E.	2	.02	B	1
St. Paul, Minn.	30.42	..	1	4	N. W.	2	.02	B	1
Vicksburg	30.50	..	33	6	N. W.	1	.01	B	1

The minus sign (—) before the figures in thermometer column indicates below zero.

Character of the weather is now to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Fire Yesterday.

Yesterday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the house No. 577 Penn avenue, occupied by C. Hook. It originated from the overturning of a stove, and before the engines of the district arrived the house was damaged to the extent of about $800. The progress of the flames was so rapid that one of the occupants had to be taken out at a window, all other egress having been cut off. No insurance.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DON'T fail to see the chickens.

POLICE news continues very dull.

TO-MORROW, Mayor Blackmore accepts the situation.

THE Great Western Band serenaded Wachtel at the Monongahela House last night.

THE Allegheny county delegation of legislators left for the Capital yesterday afternoon.

WM. NEEB, Esq., of the *Freiheits Bequad*, is lying very ill with inflammation of the lungs.

The lady who was outraged at her residence on Center avenue was much better yesterday and out of danger.

MR. CHRIST. HOCH, Chief Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, is a resident of Allegheny City.

HON. C. W. GILFILLAN, member of Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, was in the city yesterday, and left for his home in Franklin last evening.

PETER WEBER yesterday filed a petition for a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of Anna Mary Buettner. P. McCombs, Esq., was appointed Commissioner, by order of the Court.

IN the distribution of the "Fortification Fund," yesterday, the claims of the Grand Army of the Republic for money to be used for the purpose of placing metallic headstones at the graves of soldiers in the county of Allegheny was overlooked.

MR. THOMAS K. CREE, of this city, late Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, *vis* Vincent Collyer, resigned. A better selection could not have been made.

BENJAMIN FALLOWS yesterday filed a petition in divorce from his wife Annie Fallows, on the ground that she had deceived him in regard to her condition before marriage. They were married in December, 1869, and she soon after became a mother. A subpœna was awarded.

J. M. BAIR, and others, creditors of the Ross Oil Company, yesterday filed a bill in equity praying the Court of Common Pleas to make a decree compelling Wm. McCutcheon, and other officers of said company, to pay certain judgments obtained against the company.

YESTERDAY morning a colored man named Sylvester Lee charged Wm. Patrick with assault and battery before Alderman McMasters. The parties reside in Allegheny, and the deponent alleges that the accused assaulted and beat him sorely, simply because he (the deponent) "was a nigger and he could." A warrant was issued.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It is perhaps somewhat doubtful whether the dramatic picture of *Jack Cade*, as painted for Mr. Forrest by the late Judge Conrad, is altogether a faithful portraiture of the historic boandman of Kent; but there can be no sort of doubt that Mr. Forrest has thoroughly caught the meaning of the author, nor of the fine artistic instinct and imitative comprehension with which he takes on the ideal tone and disposition of the character created for him in the play. While it may be conceded that the veritable *Jack Cade* was the possessor of qualities which lifted him somewhat above the common level of common men, it is pretty certain that upon the whole he belonged to the class of coarse, ambitious self-seekers who, goaded on by need and greed and vainglory, would embark in a venture for chaos, itself, if it offered but a single chance of mastery. Judge Conrad, however,—and therefore Mr. Forrest—makes *Cade* a spirit finely touched to fine issues—a hero, in short, with whom courage and sacrifice are as easy and natural as breathing. This explained, there remains nothing further to be added, since in his particular exalted domain Mr. Forrest, with nearly half a century of dramatic triumphs behind him, is simply to be accepted and not criticised at all. This, also, was evidently the feeling of the large and admiring audience assembled to witness his impersonation of the character. Mrs. Isabella Eibler created the character of *Marianne* with real power and pathos, while Mr. Gotthold as *Friar Lacy*, and Mr. Dean as the sturdy Kentish yeoman, *Wat Worthy*, acquitted themselves with notable conscientiousness and ability. Mr. Forrest's engagement is limited to three nights more, which those who have not yet seen this great actor in his famous roles should remember.

Mr. Forrest will appear this evening in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello."

German Opera—Wachtel.

A very numerous and highly expectant assemblage was gathered within the walls of Library Hall, last evening, to witness the performance of the opera "Trovatore" by the great tenor, Herr Wachtel, and his troupe. It is a rare thing to fully realize the expectations of an audience, wrought up by extraordinary newspaper accounts and extravagant laudations; but if ever artist accomplished this difficult feat, that artist is Herr Wachtel. We don't remember to have seen a Pittsburgh audience so thoroughly enthusiastic and demonstrative as the one in question. Herr W. is with the exception perhaps, of Mario, the only great tenor who visits us in the plenitude of his vocal powers, and who combines with a truly phenomenal voice a consummate stage presence. He gave us the great *aria* in the third act in a truly electrifying style, introducing not only his much renowned high C, but seven that will reach higher, while the delicacy, tenderness and purity of his *half voice—mezza voce*—bespeaks him the lyric master. Added to his resplendent musical powers, he is a good actor, and the defendant has very acceptable dramatic abilities. A little too much repose, which, however, he has in common with the world's greatest tenors. Rubini and Mario, in the only exception we have to take to him. With such a *Mavrico* and so excellent a *Leonora* as M'lle Canissa, so satisfactory a *Count de Luna* and *Ines* as Mr. Vierling and M'lle de Gebele, supported by a well balanced chorus, it is not to be wondered at that last night's "Trovatore" appeared as a new opera to almost a new revelation. However, the greater treat is yet in store for us, in the representation this evening by Herr Wachtel of *Raoul*, in the "Huguenots," and by his inimitable presentation of the "Postillion of Lonjumeau." These two performances might have crowded all the seats, and even as the Saturday night's opera has to be omitted altogether, owing to the necessity of the Company's departure for Cincinnati early on Saturday afternoon.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

M'lle. Morlacchi was greeted by another large audience last evening, when the "French Spy" was again performed. This artiste is well entitled to claim the position of the finest pantomimist on the American stage, while as a dancer she has few if any equals. The audience applauded very liberally, demonstrating that they were well satisfied with the entertainment given them. The plot amounts to very little as a play, but has always been popular.

To-night M'lle Morlacchi will appear in a double bill in the plays of the "Broken Heart" and the "French Spy" being announced.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Good performance and full houses are the order at Manager Aims's cozy establishment on Penn avenue. The drama of "Life for Life," with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson in the principal characters, forms an attractive feature of the programme.

Coming.

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and Mr. Henri Draton have been engaged for next week by Manager Beamer, of the Fifth Avenue Opera House. They will appear in a series of musical dramas.

THE FORTIFICATION FUND.

A Scrap of War History—The Great Freight of 1863—Division of the Fund.

Every Pittsburgher remembers the great "scare" of 1863, when Lee was "moving up the valley" for the invasion of Pennsylvania, and when every city in the State was made to believe that it was the particular objective point which the bold rebel leader sought to attack and hold. Harrisburg was in a furor of excitement, believing that the capital of the Keystone State was to be humbled by the ragged hordes of the South; and Pittsburgh was in a fever, thinking that the grand object of Lee was to smite the iron city, and wipe out the great Fort Pitt Works, where all the big guns were made. We all know how the excitement culminated. Thousands of men turned out, and in a few day's time erected a magnificent chain of fortifications around the city, covering every approach from the south, and then the meetings and drillings were held, forces organized and large sums of money raised to arm (with picks and shovels) the men, and feed them while on duty. The forts were up as if by magic, and at the same time a committee, consisting of Messrs. William McKnight, N. B. Hogg and Harvey Childs, was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of *arming the forts*. This was a very essential part of the defense, as the earthworks would have been comparatively useless without the guns. In a short time this committee raised a fund slightly exceeding $7,000. Lee's army came, and having met more than its match on the bloody field of Gettysburgh, was driven back crippled and disheartened into Virginia. The scare soon subsided, and the guns were no needed to arm our fortifications. The late James McCauley had been chosen as treasurer of the fund, and very few of the subscribers, in the bustle and excitement of those eventful days, ever took a thought as to what had become of the money. It was drawing fifteen per cent in United States bonds, and remained so until the death of the treasurer and custodian. A few of the contributors knew of the existence of the fund, and after Mr. McAuley's death the subject of its disposal was occasionally spoken of. A few days ago the committee went to call the attention of the contributors, at the Iron City Bank, to dispose of the money, which had increased, by the accumulation of interest, to over $11,000. Pursuant to the call, quite a respectable number of gentlemen met yesterday afternoon, at the place stated.

John Harper, Esq., was called to the chair, and George L. Berry, Esq., was chosen Secretary. Mr. Harper read the notice as published in the newspapers.

After some remarks in reference to how the funds should be distributed as to which most of those present took part, on motion of Mr. W. G. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Joseph Dilworth, it was

Resolved, That the amount of the contributions as accumulated be distributed among such charitable and other public institutions as this meeting shall select, and that each institution so selected shall be required to give a bond of indemnity to the Committee having charge of the funds. The following were selected as suitable institutions to which distribution should be made, the vote having been taken in each separately, viz:

1 To the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the amusement fund of the institution.
2 " Homeopathic Hospital.
3 " Home of the Friendless.
4 " Church Home.
5 " Home for aged Protestant Women.
6 " Passavant Hospital.
7 " Home for destitute men.
8 " School of Design for Women.
9 " Mercy Hospital.
10 " Young Mens' Library Association.
11 " Pittsburgh Association for relief of the Poor.
12 " Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny City.
13 " Working Women's Boarding Home.
14 " Allegheny Orphan Asylum.
15 " Bethesday Army Society.

On motion of Mr. Charles J. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Henry Phipps, Jr.

Resolved, That the money be distributed equally among the institutions above named.

On motion of Mr. John F. Jennings, and seconded by Mr. Albree,

Resolved, That the Committee having charge of the funds be authorized to make the distribution.

On motion of Mr. William Morrison,

Resolved, That the thanks of the contributors be tendered to the Committee for the faithful manner in which they managed the funds.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the city papers.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF PROPERTY HOLDERS.

The Improvement of Fifth Avenue Discussed.

Quite a number of the residents of Oakland, Bellefield and vicinity, in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue, met on Monday evening at the Oakland school house to consult with regard to the improvement of that thoroughfare.

Mr. Ray was called to the chair and Mr. R. S. Waring was appointed Secretary.

The proposition for consideration was, whether it would be advisable to grade and pave the avenue at all, and if so, whether from the new market-house to Oakland, or continue the improvement to the intersection of Penn avenue. There was not much difference of opinion expressed, though a very small minority were either opposed to the project entirely, or were in favor of extending it only to Oakland.

Considerable discussion was indulged in, but no definite conclusions were arrived at.

A $50,000 OIL SUIT.

The "Pressure" of 1869—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company Sued for Damages for Failing to Transport Oil—Testimony of Mr. C. W. Owston.

The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Stowe presiding, yesterday afternoon took up the case of Owston & Sowers vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, being an action to recover damages for an alleged violation of contract to furnish oil cars for the transportation of oil from Oil City and Venango City to Pittsburgh, in the fall of 1869. This is one of the many suits which have grown out of the famous "bull ring" of that year. The plaintiffs allege:

1. Failure on the part of the Railroad Company to furnish twenty oil cars per day for the shipment of oil between the points named.

2. The refusal of the Company under a written contract to allow a drawback of seven cents per barrel upon all oil shipped by plaintiffs on the defendants' road, between Oil City and Pittsburgh, between August 15th and December 31st, 1869, on plaintiffs' agreeing not to ship oil either directly or indirectly, between these dates by river.

Plaintiffs allege that by reason of the failure on the part of the defendants to furnish cars they were unable to fill large contracts for the delivery of oil at Pittsburgh, whereby they were damaged to the amount of $50,000.

Messrs. Acheson and Phillips appear for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, and Jos. and A. S. Morrison for the defendants.

The case having been opened by plaintiffs' counsel, the following testimony was elicited:

Charles W. Owston, sworn—Am one of the plaintiffs in this case; was engaged in the producing and shipping of oil in 1869 in the name of the firm was Owston & Sowers, we had houses at Pittsburgh, Oil City, Petroleum Center, and Titusville; Mr. Sowers' principal headquarters were at Oil City; Venango City (at that time) was on the opposite side of the river; it is now in Oil City. In the fall of 1869, we were doing a very extensive business in the purchase and sale of oil. [Paper shown.] This is my signature; that is Mr. Sowers', and that is Mr. Phillips', President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Mr. Acheson then offered the paper in evidence. It is an article of agreement, wherein the firm of Owston & Sowers agree to ship or deliver oil for shipment, except to and by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, between August 15th and December 31, 1869; the company agreeing to allow a drawback on all oil shipped by them during that time.

The witness continued—About the last of November or first December, 1869, we began to experience difficulty in getting transportation for oil by the railroad; I was then in Pittsburgh; Mr. Sowers was in Oil City.

Q. Had your business resumed into large contracts for the shipment of oil?

Mr. Hampton objected—There was no stipulation in the contract that *all* the oil offered would be carried, but that any given number of cars would be furnished.

Mr. Acheson—I propose to show that the plaintiffs had large quantities of oil ready for shipment, and that they had entered into heavy contracts for the delivery of oil at Pittsburgh in December, 1869; that they had been told that they had no transportation: that not being able to get transportation the plaintiffs made arrangements to bring their oil to Pittsburgh by the Allegheny river; that about the 15th of December, 1869, the witness visited the President of the company and stated to him that they had large quantities of oil that they must get to Pittsburgh, and that they would be compelled to bring the same by water unless they were furnished transportation by rail; that in consideration of the plaintiffs agreeing not to transport their oil by water, the company, defendant, through its President, agreed to furnish transportation by rail; that he promised to furnish the witness's firm with a daily quantity of cars, and he and King had some conversation as to how many they could furnish; Col. Lawrence asked if twenty cars a day, for the balance of the month, would do me; I replied that I wanted all I could get; Col. Lawrence then said "you shall have twenty cars per day for the balance of the year." I asked him to telegraph to Oil City to that effect, and he sat down and wrote a message addressed to R. D. McCreery. It was handed to me, and I read the message and sent it back to Col. Lawrence. [Dispatch produced by defendants' counsel, and shown to witness.] This is not the dispatch.

Q. Is that the dispatch you sent?

Mr. Hampton—I object, because the telegraphic dispatch is capable of production, and because the notice in the case to produce the dispatch has been complied with, and the production is exclusively in the power of the defendants.

The objection was overruled.

The witness resumed—The first dispatch read:

"R. B. McCreery—Give Owston & Sowers twenty cars per day for the balance of this month. No excuse will be taken for violation of this order."

He read it over, and remarked that was pretty strong. He then tore it up and threw it under the table. He wrote a second dispatch:

"Give Owston & Sowers twenty cars a day"—adding something about being sure to have the order executed. This he handed to the boy with instructions to send it to Mr. McCreery, R. D. McCreery, I believe, was freight agent at Oil City. He had full charge of that end of the line. On one day we received twenty cars. The balance of the time we got one, two, three—on one occasion as high as ten—and sometimes more. I think I would have got transportation for all, or nearly all of our oil, by water during the month of December, as I had good facilities.

Cross-examined—Had no tank of our own at Venango City; had one rented; had it in November and December; do not know to whom it belonged, nor its capacity; think it would hold four thousand barrels; had a tank rented at Oil City; it measured fifteen thousand barrels. We had exclusive control of the one at Oil City; don't know whether we had the other exclusively or not. The oil was pumped from Oil City to the tank in Venango City, through a pipe; do not know whether we had the exclusive control of the pipe or not; Mr. Sowers had control of that. Prior to the 16th of August, and down to the 1st of December, cannot say what our average daily shipments were. Do not know the number of oil cars the railroad company had. There were a dozen persons shipping oil to Pittsburgh besides us. Previous to the end of November there was no scarcity of cars. I think I know what caused the scarcity. The "bull ring" prevented the cars from going back. That was one of the causes, in principal one. From the 15th of August, until after our failure, we were not directly or indirectly interested in shipping any oil by river, except five or six barges which were shipped after the 1st of December. We did not, that I know of, sell oil to any parties to be shipped by river between the dates mentioned. There was no sale by us of 100 barrels to a man named Parker, to be shipped to Pittsburgh by river; know of no oil from Oil City delivered to Lockhart & Dow through us. I was in Pittsburgh most of the time from August to December, 1869. Have no recollection of Col. Phillips declining to make a contract with me for a certain number of cars daily, for the reason that he had to treat all his customers alike. Had no conversation with him about such a contract. It is general knowledge that I was without cars, so that he would do the best he could to get more cars. Col. Lawrence frequently said the same thing—said so in the month of December. No person went with me on December 20th. Did not go there to make a contract for any given number of cars a day. There was a great pressure for cars about that time. There were other parties importuning the officers of the road for cars—met them frequently in the office.

Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of John Long, tried for assault and battery with intent to kill Wm McCue, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Robert A. Robison, charged with felonious assault in shooting at J. W. Pittock, was called for trial. The defendant was not present, and his recognizance was forfeited. He soon after appeared, when the Court remitted the forfeiture, and bail was entered for trial at the March term.

District Attorney Bayne, having no other cases ready for trial, called a number of defendants who did not appear, and their recognizances were forfeited.

Judge Collier then discharged the jury, and all cases remaining untried go over to the March term.

Col. Bayne, in closing his first term as District Attorney, has reason to congratulate himself upon his success in prosecuting offenders. Convictions were secured in a number of important, though very doubtful cases, notwithstanding the accused were defended by the ablest counsel at the bar.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Gazzam vs. Robson and Campbell still engages the attention of this Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

66. (O. L.) Joseph Haven vs. James W. Reynolds et ux.
79. John McConaha vs. David McConaha et al.
29. Allegheny National Bank vs. J. Dalzell, garnishee.
116. Leopold Leob vs. E. Fiatkowski & Co.
117. Leopold Leob vs. Wm. F. Kaiser.
118. Adam Leob et al. vs. Wm. F. Kaiser.
128. Charles Gibbs vs. James O'Hara.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of J. P. Power vs. H. W. Baffum & Co. the jury found for the plaintiff, $72 25.

Second National Bank vs. M. DeLange. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $707 42—subject to the opinion of the Court on reserved question.

Judge Sterrett took up the case of Eliza Ann Edgar vs. G. W. Schmidt. This is an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the unskillful manner in which the defendant, an apothecary, put up a physician's prescription. The plaintiff being ill, was attended by a regular physician, who prescribed for her. The prescription was taken to the drug store of the defendant, in Birmingham, and was filled by one of his clerks. It is alleged that the proper drugs were not furnished, but a noxious mixture instead, which, on being taken by the plaintiff, almost killed her. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

150. Rogers vs. Miller.
160. Same vs. same.
70. Mary Williams.
72. Neilson vs. McGraw.
87. Meinhart vs. Hoffman.
104. Freeman and Co. vs. Haas & Kraus.
105. Same vs. Howard.
109. Findley vs. Leitch.
110. Wray, Jr., vs. McClelland.
111. Hartman vs. Wolff.
116. Trautman vs. Renough.
117. Shanberg vs. Hedges et al.

Accidental Case of Poisoning.

Julius Kersh, employed as a domestic in a family residing at No. 942 Penn street, yesterday afternoon found a quantity of arsenic in the cupboard, which had been purchased for the purpose of killing rats. Not knowing the character of the article, and wishing to find out what it was, she took a small quantity in order to taste it. She soon became quite sick, and upon inquiry the lady of the house discovered the cause of the trouble, and immediately had the girl removed to the hospital. A stomach pump was applied, and everything done to relieve the unfortunate girl. She was somewhat better last evening, and will, in all probability, recover.

Severe Accident.

Charles Astlis, who boards on Harrison street, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon by jumping from a passenger car at the corner of Penn and Forty-fourth streets. Mr. Astlis had been at Sharpsburg and was returning to his boarding house. He was standing on the front platform, and when the car reached Forty-ninth street, he attempted to jump off while the car was in motion, and fell under the car. One of the wheels passing over his leg above the knee and fracturing it. The unfortunate man was removed to the office of Dr. Hanna,